GOLD COAST

THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1951

Being a Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Gold Coast as approved by the Legislative Assembly, September, 1951

Printed and published by the Government Printer, Publications, Accra. To be purchased direct from the Government Printing Department (Publications Branch), Accra, Gold Coast, and from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4 Millbank, London, S.W.1.

1951

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE

17854

7F5
338.91
G56d

CONTENTS

		PAGE
CHAPTER I.	INTRODUCTION	
	Object of Planning	1
	Requirements for Development	1
	Importance of Local Initiative and Private Enterprise	1
	Volta River Project	1
	Arrangement of the plan	2
	Execution of the Plan	3
	Capital costs	3
		3
CHAPTER II.	ECONOMIC AND PRODUCTIVE SERVICES	
	Agriculture	4
	Establishment of Agricultural Stations	4
	Soil Surveys	4
	Agricultural Credit	4
	Large-scale Agricultural Schemes	4
	Land Planning	4
	Produce Inspection	5
	Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board	5
	Agricultural Produce Marketing Board	5
	Cocoa Industry Reconstruction	5
	Livestock and Animal Health	5
	Tsetsefly Control	6
	Forestry	7
	Fisheries	7
	Commerce and Industry	8
	Mining Industry	9
	Bauxite	9
	Manganese	10
	Diamonds	10
	Gold	10
	Silver	10
	Mineral Oil	10
	Other Minerals	10
	Mining Policy	10
	Cocoa and Chocolate	10
	Vegetable Oil	11
	Textiles	11
	Shoes	11
	Breweries, Tobacco and Canning	11
	Building Materials	11
	Cement, Bricks and Tiles	11
	Timber	11
	Taxation and Industry	11
	The Financing of Industry	12
	Geological Survey	12
	Co-operative Movement	12
	Public Utility Services: Electricity	12
	Water Supplies	13
	Surveys	13
	Meteorology	13
	Summary of Recent Developments and Immediate Objectives	13
CHAPTER III.	COMMUNICATIONS	13
	Introductory	14
	Air Services	14
	Railways	15
	Harbours	15
	Roads	16
	Posts and Telegraphs	16
	Summary of Recent Developments and Immediate Objectives	16
		17
CHAPTER IV.	SOCIAL SERVICES	17
	Education	17
	Free Primary Education	17
	Staff	17
	Trade and Technical Education	17
	Scholarships	17
		18

CONTENTS—*contd.*

		PAGE
CHAPTER IV.	SOCIAL SERVICES—*contd.*	
	College of Arts, Science and Technology	18
	University College of the Gold Coast	18
	Health Service	18
	Preventive Medicine	18
	Nutrition	19
	Hospitals	19
	Staff Training	19
	Social Welfare	20
	Mass Education	20
	Labour	20
	Housing	20
	Rural Housing	21
	Town and Country Planning	21
	Summary of Recent Developments and Immediate Objectives	21
CHAPTER V.	COMMON SERVICES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	22
	Public Relations and Broadcasting	22
	Military	22
	Police	22
	Prisons	22
	Acquisition of Lands	23
	Official Buildings	23
	Printing	23
	Transport	23
	Local Government	23
	Summary of Recent Developments and Immediate Objectives	23
CHAPTER VI.	FINANCE	24
	Financing of Capital Expenditure	24
	Existing Assets	24
	Future Sources of Finance	24
	Contributions from Revenue	24
	Cocoa Export Duty	25
	Loans	25
	Finances of Plan	26
	Development Fund	26
	Recurrent Expenditure	26

APPENDICES

1.	Agricultural Stations : Establishment and Extension Programme	27
2.	Urban Water Supplies : Construction Programme	28
3.	Rural Piped Water Supplies : Construction Programme	29
4.	Rediffusion Stations : Construction Programme	30
5.	Summary of Capital Expenditure	31

Map of the Gold Coast : Inside back cover.

Note 1.—A typographical error has been corrected in Appendix 5, Head 22 Health (*f*) Pupil Nurses Hostel, Korle Bu. This item now correctly reads £32,000 ; totals have been corrected accordingly.

Note 2.—Since this Plan was approved by the Legislative Assembly, the portfolio of Development has been discontinued, though the Leader of Government Business (who formerly held the portfolio of Development) continues to occupy the position of Chairman of the Committee referred to in paragraph 16. The functions of the Ministry of Development are now carried out by the Office of the Secretary for Development.

THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1951

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Gold Coast provides an outline of what it is hoped will be achieved in all fields of development during the period which began on the 1st April, 1951. Its object is to ensure that the progress of development proceeds in an orderly manner on a firm economic basis and also to ensure that effort is directed towards the attainment of a higher standard of living for all.

OBJECT OF PLANNING

2. In a world of uncertainties and constantly changing circumstances it is impossible to lay down a plan for future years which states in minute detail all that it is hoped to achieve. No one can foretell the trend of future world events in the political and economic fields. The most that can be done, therefore, is to set down a statement of objectives which, if circumstances allow, should be attained in the years ahead, and that is what this plan sets out to do. It must remain flexible, for it will require constant review and modification as the years pass; but its existence will ensure that development proceeds as a balanced whole rather than as a series of unco-ordinated projects. This will result in the best use being made of the available resources without undue bias towards any particular aspect of development. All activities of Government are closely related to each other and to non-Government activities and changes of policy in one sphere must be made with due regard to other development projects, both governmental and non-governmental.

REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPMENT

3. The plan must be a realistic picture of what it can reasonably be hoped to achieve with the resources available. It may not always reach the ideal, but no useful purpose can be served by planning to do things which are impossible of attainment. What then are the requirements on which the development of the country's natural resources depends? They are, firstly, men to do the work; secondly, materials to do it with; thirdly, facilities for transporting these materials; and, fourthly, money to pay for the work.

4. The men required to implement the plan range from the expert to the unskilled labourer. That the availability of the necessary manpower may present a serious problem cannot be denied, but there are as yet inadequate statistics available to measure the extent of the problem and it is one which must be faced and dealt with as it arises. Men must be trained for skilled jobs and for the higher posts and the plan provides for this, though in the early stages experts in many fields must necessarily continue to be recruited from overseas.

5. A high proportion of the materials required for development projects must be imported and this means a dependence on world conditions of supply. Shortages and delays in supply have been experienced during and since the war and, though the position is now much improved, it is likely that the needs of rearmament throughout the world will have an adverse effect on the availability of supplies in the future. One solution is to use a greater proportion of local materials but, while everything possible will be done to develop local resources, it is inevitable that large quantities of imported materials and equipment will be required.

6. If the men and materials are available, there remains the question of finance. This must be found from existing reserves, future taxation and loans. In planning development account must be taken of the money likely to be available and the cost of the projects proposed; and the plan must be drawn up within the limits imposed by these financial considerations. In no sphere is the future more unpredictable than in that of finance. This fact has been amply demonstrated by the occurrences of the past few years during which time such a spectacular decline in the value of money has taken place. The Gold Coast has been fortunate in that the rise in the cost of imported goods has been accompanied by an unprecedented rise in the market price of cocoa, but nevertheless the changes which have taken place are indicative of the difficulty of planning ahead in the financial field. The plan, therefore, makes no attempt to predict the exact cost of the projects it contains. It merely takes into account the present and likely future trends and declares within rough limits the cost likely to be incurred and the rate of progress which can be achieved.

IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL INITIATIVE AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

7. The resources of the Gold Coast on which development depends are not only those of the Central Government. Commercial and private enterprise must play its part, and no amount of Government planning can be of any avail without the co-operation of non-Government agencies and the hard work and united purpose of the people. The local authorities will have a big part to play, for it is by local initiative that much can be achieved. There has been a tendency in the past to associate the Central Government too much and the Local Government too little with the execution of development projects. The system of Local Government is now under review and it will soon be possible to assess the extent to which local authorities will be able to play their part as the executive machinery of development in the areas under their control. It is clear therefore that an essential element in the development plan is the establishment, on a sound financial basis, of local authorities in such a way that they can become, as early as possible, capable of accepting responsibility for development projects. The plan has been drawn up by the separate fields of development without any attempt to indicate the division of responsibility within each field between the Central Government and the local authorities. In the financial section, the cost of the various projects has been tentatively indicated but no attempt has been made to indicate how much of the capital costs to be borne by the Central Government should be made over to local authorities by way of grants-in-aid. These are matters which can be decided as development proceeds. Provision is made in the appropriate part of the plan for the cost of the first stage of establishing the new Local Government organs and machinery.

8. The Development Plan, if it is to succeed in its purpose, must have not only the active participation of the new local authorities, but must also have the wholehearted support of the people. It is essential that the general public should be aware of the advantages to be derived from development, and must exhibit an enthusiasm for raising their standard of living and a realisation that the most effective means of doing so is by their own local initiative. A scheme to encourage development at the district and village level was begun in 1949 through the formation of Local Development Committees in all districts and the provision of funds to assist with the execution of small local development works planned by the committees in accordance with local wishes. Provision is made in the plan for the continuation of grants to Local Development Committees and a total allocation of £500,000 is included in the plan. A fundamental principle of the scheme is that the people must themselves contribute with labour, money or materials to the works undertaken, so that a spontaneous spirit of self-help and initiative may be developed. Reference is made later to the scheme for community development and mass education which aims also at developing a civic conscience in the people.

VOLTA RIVER PROJECT

9. Foremost among the development projects contemplated for execution in the immediate future is the Volta River Project. The possibility of making the maximum use of the River Volta has been exhaustively examined by a leading firm of engineering consultants with the assistance of experts in many other fields. The developments outlined below have been found to be practicable from an engineering point of view and from an economic aspect subject to availability of the initial capital requirements and have accordingly been adopted as the Government's plan for the period immediately ahead. It is proposed to build a dam across the River Volta at a site between Senchi and the Afram confluence. From the fall of water thus secured it will be possible to develop at least 500,000 Kw. of hydro-electric power. So large a total of power could not be economically used except in conjunction with a smelting industry using electric smelters. Providentially the Gold Coast has reserves of bauxite estimated at 225 million tons and these could be used for the production of aluminium at a factory using power from the Volta. The leading aluminium companies of the Commonwealth have examined the project and, comparing it with a project in the Far East, have stated that it is economically feasible and the better proposition of the two. Provided that suitable terms can be agreed with the aluminium companies for the purchase of the power, and provided that the money can be raised, the Government proposes to proceed with the project.

10. In addition to the dam and hydro-electric works, there will be a new harbour east of Accra, a railway from Yenahin (where the major portion of the bauxite reserves is to be found) to Kumasi, a further railway from Accra to the new port, a new road from the port to the dam, and possibly a bridge across the Volta (the site may be at or near Senchi). At a later stage it is hoped to carry surplus electric power over a grid to the towns of Accra, Kumasi, and Sekondi-Takoradi and perhaps to the mining areas. Consideration will also be given to a scheme for irrigating the Accra Plains for the purpose of stimulating agricultural production. Such consideration will be aided by information which will become available as a result of a pilot irrigation scheme now under construction.

11. The dam would create the world's biggest man-made lake, stretching back beyond Yeji on the great north road. It thus opens up great possibilities of fisheries and of lake steamer services which the Government hopes to develop. It also creates a problem of resettlement which the Government will tackle with vigour.

12. The adoption of the Project by the Government is of very recent date. For this reason, it has not been possible to recast departmental plans so as to include the various parts of the Volta River Project. In reading the departmental plans which are set out in this volume, it should be borne in mind that some of the projects included in them will have to give place—in point of priority— to segments of the Volta River Project. Departments will be particularly concerned with the provision of Government services of all kinds to the resettlement villages, to the new harbour town and to the dam and hydro-electric station township. Individual departments will be particularly concerned with the various communications (including a number of new roads to replace those inundated, a submarine cable to replace an inundated overhead telegraph line, and so on), with medical and entomological services around the lake's perimeter, with agricultural and settlement problems in the irrigated areas, with electricity distribution from the overhead power lines, and with other matters.

13. Similarly it has not been possible, in the time available, to attempt to integrate the financial aspect of the Volta River Project with the finances of the Development Plan. The publicly-owned parts of the Project are estimated at £65 million inclusive of expenditure on the electricity grid, irrigation schemes and the lake transport services, but part of this sum will be offset by savings from those parts of the Development Plan which will have to be postponed because of the need to re-assess priorities in the light of the Volta River Project. The capital costs of departmental plans quoted in subsequent pages are estimated in respect of works other than those included for any part of the Project even where mention is made of a departmental contribution to it. The project contemplates the acceptance by a private company of responsibility for the extraction of bauxite and for the construction and operation of a factory for its processing into aluminium ingots. It is estimated that a sum of not less than £40 million will be needed by the company. The aluminium companies of the United Kingdom and Canada have expressed willingness to invest a considerable sum in this enterprise. The money may have to be raised on the London market ; there will need to be a joint scheme for raising all the monies involved. The total extent of the loans likely to be required is so great as to raise issues of the first magnitude. These issues have been the subject of consultation with His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom. The possibility of raising as big a contribution as possible from local sources is constantly in mind.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE PLAN

14. The general Development Plan is divided into four broad categories, namely :—
Economic and Productive Services (Chapter 2).
Communications (Chapter 3).
Social Services (Chapter 4).
Common Services and General Administration (Chapter 5).

Just as finance is the basis of development so its main purpose must be to develop the natural resources of the country and thus improve and strengthen its economy and productive output on which future development depends. Pride of place in the plan is, therefore, given to economic and productive services with particular attention to agriculture in its widest sense, to industry and to water supplies on which so much depends. Secondly, heavy expenditure is contemplated on road and rail communications the improvement of which is the key both to Government development projects and to the opening up of the country to development by private enterprise.

15. The importance of improving the social services is fully respected but it must be realised that these services do not normally make a direct contribution to the economy, vitally important as their indirect contribution may be, and that their development must be dictated by the economic prosperity of the country. In other words the country can only have the social services for which it can afford to pay. Within these limits the plan proposes important developments principally in the fields of Education, Health, Housing and Town Planning. Chapter 5 of the plan is devoted to ancillary services essential alike to the economic and to the social spheres of development, and to the services of security, law and order which do not readily fall in either the economic or the social categories.

EXECUTION OF THE PLAN

16. If the resources of the Government are to be adequately harnessed to the important developments set out in the following pages, if a proper balance is to be maintained between the maintenance of existing works and services on the one hand and the execution of new capital developments on the other hand, and if the available supplies of manpower, materials and money are not to be uneconomically dissipated, it will be necessary to establish machinery designed to ensure that development works are properly co-ordinated and that not only are priorities assessed in the light of all the relevant factors—administrative and technical as well as political—but also, once assessed, they are not subject to unnecessary changes of a kind which would slow down the progress of the plan. The body which undertakes these responsibilities will find it necessary to make policy decisions from time to time and for this reason it has been decided to establish a committee of the Executive Council, to be called the Executive Council Development Committee, to be in general charge of the execution of the plan. The Committee will have as Chairman the Minister of Development, and the policy of the Committee will be carried into effect by the Minister who will also be responsible for the operation of the Development Fund, and for matters which do not fall within the exclusive sphere of any one Ministry. In all other respects, the execution of the plan will rest with the Ministries, Departments, Local Authorities and other bodies to which responsibility will be allocated in the normal manner when Development Estimates are approved from time to time.

CAPITAL COSTS

17. In the following paragraphs the plan is described section by section within the four categories mentioned in paragraph 14. A broad indication is given in each section of the capital expenditure which is envisaged, but a comprehensive review of the financial implications of the plan as a whole and of the resources available to execute it is reserved until the last chapter of the plan. Summarizing the broad financial aspects, it may be provisionally estimated that total capital expenditure of £73,992,000 is divided as follows between the four main divisions of the plan :—

	£	% of Total
1. Economic and Productive Services (Chapter 2) ...	12,444,000	16·85
2. Communications (Chapter 3)	26,110,000	35·3
3. Total of 1 and 2	38,554,000	52·15
4. Social Services (Chapter 4)	24,542,000	33·1
5. Common Services and General Administration (Chapter 5)	10,896,000	14·75
TOTAL	73,992,000	100·0

Expenditure on economic development and communications thus amounts to more than half of the total and that on Social Services to nearly one-third. Expenditure on Common Services and General Administration is complementary to that on the development of economic and social services and is separated from the rest only because, being spread over the whole range of Government activity, it cannot be attributed specifically to this or that item of the development programme. It is considered that this division of expenditure represents a plan of development which, while ensuring an adequate expansion of the social services, places proper emphasis on economic development without which the country cannot achieve the improvement in the standard of living which is the ultimate object of all development. The above calculations do not, however, take any account of the Volta River Project, and if this major project is carried out the emphasis on economic development will be even more marked. The investment required for this project, apart from the capital requirement for the bauxite mines and aluminium factory which it is hoped will be provided by private enterprises, is estimated at £65 million of which £12 million would be for a harbour and railways.

CHAPTER II

ECONOMIC AND PRODUCTIVE SERVICE

Agriculture

18. The Gold Coast is predominantly an agricultural country and it is on its agricultural industry that its economy is mainly based. The importance of fostering and improving all branches of the industry cannot be over-estimated and agriculture, therefore, commands a prominent place in the Development Plan, with capital expenditure of £3,650,000.

19. Agriculture in the Gold Coast is divided between the production of foodstuffs for local consumption and the growing of cash crops for export. Of the latter, cocoa is of overwhelming importance and it is largely because of the wealth which the cocoa industry provides that development of the country on the scale envisaged in this plan can be contemplated. Cocoa has in recent years been seriously menaced by the swollen shoot disease and the control of this disease and the rehabilitation of the industry form a vital part of the plan.

20. Subsistence agriculture is carried on under the system of shifting cultivation. This system is inefficient and wasteful of the resources of the land and is unsuited to the needs of a population which is rapidly increasing, particularly in the urban areas. If an adequate and balanced diet for all is to be ensured and a higher standard of living achieved, more efficient farming methods must be employed. The dependence of the country upon cocoa to the virtual exclusion of other crops for export is an economic weakness which must be remedied by increased production of a wider variety of cash crops of good quality. Other problems are presented by the scattered nature of peasant holdings, which militates against the introduction of improved farming methods, and the lack of financial resources available to farmers who, under the existing system of land tenure, have little security to offer against loans for improvement of their farms. The local marketing of produce also requires re-organisation on a more efficient basis.

21. The improvement of farming practice on modern lines throughout the country is the Government's aim. As this is necessarily a long-term policy there must meanwhile be an improvement of output within the existing agricultural system. The work of the Department of Agriculture will, therefore, be planned with this dual object in view.

Establishment of Agricultural Stations

22. The cost of the establishment to be set up for research, experimentation and training will be in the region of £1 million. It is proposed to establish three Central Investigation Stations for the conduct of research into improvements in the existing system of agriculture and the development of new practices and techniques. These will be at Asuansi, Kumasi and Nyankpala (near Tamale) and will be sited where there is plenty of land available for experimental work. In addition, an increased number of District Agricultural Stations will be set up throughout the country where the results of research will be demonstrated and adapted to local conditions. The programme for the establishment of new Agricultural Stations and the extension of existing stations is set out in Appendix I.

23. Research work will include the production and testing of improved strains of crops, the investigation of new crops and the study of methods to reduce losses through pests and diseases. The control of soil erosion and the conservation of soil fertility will be studied and the breeding of improved livestock will be undertaken. Experiments will be conducted in crop rotations, the use of power-driven machinery and implements, and the integration of livestock and arable farming. The storage of foodstuffs and the trial and demonstration of crop processing machinery are other lines of investigation. Studies of the economics of holdings of various sizes and of marketing arrangements will be undertaken.

24. It will be the duty of the staff of the District Agricultural Stations to make known to farmers the results of research and encourage them by demonstrations or otherwise to adopt improved methods of farming and stock rearing. They will conduct surveys to establish the nature of the local problems to be solved and will undertake investigations into those which are of special local significance. They will also be responsible for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, planting material and breeding stock. When present plans are fully mature there will be 25 district stations.

25. Attached to the Central Agricultural Stations at Kumasi and Nyankpala there will be training centres established to train staff for the Department of Agriculture and the Local Authorities. Refresher courses and special courses for school teachers and young farmers will also be given.

Soil Surveys

26. The Soil and Land Use Survey Department (formerly the Soil Survey Division of the Department of Agriculture) is engaged on surveys in the cocoa areas, the cost of which is being met by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board. Soil surveys have also been conducted in parts of the Gonja and Mampong Districts, on the Accra Plains and elsewhere. The Development Plan provides for the extension of soil surveys to other areas.

Agricultural Credit

27. The problem of agricultural credit, which is aggravated by the lack of a system of registration of land title and the consequent difficulty of furnishing adequate security, is to be tackled through the Agricultural Loans Board, so that farmers may be able to obtain the capital required for the improvement of their farming methods. Loans will be made to farmers on the security of their farms, stock and crops. Loans will be made for the purpose of debt redemption if this is likely to lead to agricultural improvements. It is hoped to arrange for the Agricultural Loans Board to be largely financed by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board.

Large-Scale Agricultural Schemes

28. If the two problems of increased output of foodstuffs and diversification of production for export are to be solved, a second method of approach, apart from the assistance to existing agriculture described above, is necessary. It is proposed to undertake special agricultural experimental schemes to ascertain the possibilities of large-scale mechanized farming in relation to local conditions of climate and soil and social organisation, and the Gold Coast Agricultural Development Corporation has been established for this purpose.

A sum of nearly £1 million has been set aside for this method of agricultural development, in addition to what has already been invested in the scheme already in progress in the Gonja District of the Northern Territories, where the Gonja Development Company, a subsidiary of the Corporation, has a licence to farm an area of 30,000 acres. A similar scheme at Amantin in Ashanti is also envisaged. The agricultural development of the Accra Plains by irrigation is part of the Volta River Project and a pilot scheme is under construction to test out the agricultural, political and social problems which will arise.

LAND PLANNING

29. A further important aspect of agricultural development will be land planning in the Northern Territories, particularly in the Mamprusi District where over-population and bad agricultural practice have resulted in soil exhaustion and erosion leading to the abandonment of farming areas. Steps to remedy this state of affairs are urgently necessary and will consist of the introduction of a system of farming which will maintain soil fertility and increase crop production, control soil erosion, and effect an improvement of water supplies. Results already achieved near Navrongo have shown that these measures are effective and understood by the people. Planning will be necessary on a large scale and nearly £1 million has been earmarked for the continuation and expansion of land utilisation schemes which include ridging, terracing, re-afforestation and water conservation.

PRODUCE INSPECTION

30. There is no special provision in the development programme for the Produce Inspection Division of the Agricultural Department, the present establishment of which is sufficient to deal with the duties at present assigned to it. A scheme to make the Government responsible for the grading of all cocoa and to introduce price differentials for different grades of cocoa has been under consideration for some time. If this scheme is introduced it is, however, likely that the major part of the cost will be borne by the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board.

GOLD COAST COCOA MARKETING BOARD

31. The Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board is a statutory body established to take over the assets of the war-time marketing organisation of cocoa and to market the crop in such a manner as to eliminate or to reduce to the minimum the violent fluctuations in the price paid to the producer which have been characteristic of the industry. The Board has accumulated vast funds. Apart from its trading reserve and provision for its other commitments, the largest of which is the acceptance of liability, amounting to some £8½ million, for the payment of grants to cocoa farmers in respect of the loss of cocoa trees from disease, to which reference has been made above, the Board already has a Price Stabilization Reserve of £35 million and hopes to be in a position to increase this figure to at least £50 million at the 30th September, 1951, when the 1950–51 crop year will end, as well as to increase its other reserves. It is thus in an extremely strong position to meet price fluctuations in the world markets and to pay a fair price to farmers in the lean years. The Board might be able to make further loans to the Government for development purposes, but this will depend on the extent to which its finances will be committed by the need to rehabilitate the cocoa industry (*see* paragraphs 33 and 34 below).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETING BOARD

32. There has also been established a statutory body, known as the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board, for the marketing for export of produce other than cocoa. It is at present authorised to market palm kernels, copra and coffee. If the growing of other exportable produce can be stimulated by the activities of the Department of Agriculture or can be undertaken through large-scale farming by the Gold Coast Agricultural Development Corporation, the Board may be requested to take over the marketing of this produce. Additional export crops envisaged include tobacco, rubber, and shea nuts.

COCOA INDUSTRY RECONSTRUCTION

33. The importance of the cocoa industry in the development of the Gold Coast and the menace to the industry of swollen shoot disease have been referred to above. Compulsory cutting-out was suspended while a committee under the Chairmanship of Mr Justice Korsah investigated the methods by which the measures for rehabilitating the industry were being put into effect. The committee's terms of reference were to enquire into the existing organisation and methods for the control of swollen shoot disease by compulsory cutting-out of infected cocoa trees and to make any recommendations it might consider necessary. This investigation was necessitated by the widespread opposition of farmers to the administrative methods and the application of treatment which had been enforced under the Rehabilitation Scheme. It is, however, not inappropriate to mention here that the Government is fully determined to safeguard by every means in its power the future of the cocoa crop upon which the prosperity of the Gold Coast depends. It is equally determined both to combat the disease and to repair the damage which has been done. In the scientific planning of a campaign against swollen shoot an announcement has recently been made by the Director of the West African Cocoa Research Institute in conjunction with the Managing Director of Pest Control Limited. As a result of detailed experiments conducted at the West African Cocoa Research Institute by Pest Control Limited, a method has now been devised by which a systemic insecticide applied to a cocoa tree can be absorbed by the tree and can poison and kill the mealy-bug which is the vector of the swollen shoot disease.

34. The Government proposes to advise the farming community in the new method, to put into effect the approved administrative improvements recommended by the Korsah Committee, and to set up the machine in working order for the campaign to begin as early as possible with renewed vigour and on new lines. This, then, is the time for the Government to announce its New Deal for Cocoa, and its New Deal for the farmer in the devastated areas. It is the time to work out the details of a Reconstruction Plan for the industry. The line of this plan can be described as follows :—

i. It is proposed to set the industry on its feet within seven years. The New Deal for cocoa will be a Seven-Year Plan. The chief change of emphasis is that compulsory cutting-out will cease.

ii. Steps will be taken, by the introduction of the necessary legislation, to encourage the re-establishment of the cocoa industry on modern lines. These would include the planting of cocoa in blocks, with trees planted in line, and each whole block linked up with a road and intersected by inspection lanes.

iii. It is considered that a completely new approach to cocoa is required of all Government officers in cocoa areas. The economic importance of the crop is paramount : and all officers, whether in the regional or local administrations or in the departments must have their outlook so orientated that the industry will always receive their immediate and serious attention. Agricultural staff will examine the trees and will tell the farmers what should be done. If the staff advises that the diseased trees should be removed, and the farmers consent, the officers will give the farmers the necessary assistance, supervision, and direction in removing the diseased trees and in protecting the healthy trees.

iv. In the light of the foregoing proposals it will be possible for the Government to call on the fullest co-operation from cocoa farmers. In order that this co-operation may reach its maximum by the time when the new methods are put into effect, it is proposed to use the following intensive propaganda methods :—

i. pamphlets on the New Deal,
ii. propaganda vans,
iii. meetings addressed by M.L.As.
iv. posters, etc.

The expenditure on control measures will amount to several millions of pounds over the seven-year period. Details of expenditure are being worked out on the assumption that by the end of the period swollen shoot will be under control, and the industry well on the way to complete rehabilitation. These estimates will be presented to the Cocoa Marketing Board in order to ascertain what share of the cost will be borne by that body. The co-operation of the farming community can only flourish if it is organised, and reliance is placed on the capacity of the farmers for organization in the public interest so that the Central Advisory Committee, the Farmers' Association, and the Cocoa Farmers' Regional Councils, recommended by the Korsah Report and due to be formed soon, can operate efficiently in an atmosphere in which everyone understands the importance of the great work in front of the country.

35. The following table sets out the tonnage of crops exported in various years since 1920 and attempts to forecast the exportable tonnage at 1960 :—

Produce	Exports (in tons)					Forecast for 1960
	1920	1930	1940	1944	1950	
Cocoa	124,773	190,580	223,918	202,833	276,401	300,000
Palm Kernels	7,664	5,470	5,959	12,617	3,375	15,000
Copra	425	917	1,148	971	800	1,000
Coffee	—	3	270	568	93	400
Rubber	134	241	959	1,756	261	1,000

36. The development of industries arising out of the processing of agricultural products is dealt with in the industrial section of the plan.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL HEALTH

37. Physical conditions in the Gold Coast are not ideally suited to livestock farming. In a country with a population of over four million people the cattle population is in the region of 350,000 only, and in consequence the supply of cattle is inadequate to satisfy the demand for meat for human consumption. The expansion of the livestock industry therefore has an important part to play in the economic development of the country and the attainment of a better balanced diet for the people. The main cattle rearing areas are the Northern Territories, where the cattle are owned by settled mixed farmers, and the Accra Plains where considerable semi-nomadic herds are kept and which are capable of supporting much greater numbers if water can be provided by irrigation as is proposed in the Volta River Project.

38. The Department of Animal Health will continue its work of fighting epidemic disease and safeguarding the health and improving the quality of livestock. Much has already been achieved in the control of the two main epidemic diseases of rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia and the cattle population has been trebled since immunisation of cattle against these diseases was begun 22 years ago. The work of mass-immunisation will continue and mobile immunisation centres will be used for this purpose. Serum and vaccines will as far as possible be obtained from Vom in Nigeria where they can be more economically produced, thus reducing the work of manufacture at the Pong-Tamale veterinary station to the benefit of research work in other fields. If experiments with the drug antrycide are successful, inoculation against trypanosomiasis will also be given. The attack on the tsetse fly, the vector of this disease, is described below. The control of cattle movements is of importance in disease control, particularly movements of cattle imported from surrounding territories which are a special source of infection. Cattle in transit to the north will be kept to specified routes along which water and grazing is available and steps will be taken to improve water supplies on these routes.

39. Research and investigations will be continued at the Pong-Tamale veterinary station, particularly in the field of cattle breeding. Experiments with different types of cattle and cross-breeds will be undertaken with a view to producing a satisfactory type of animal for both beef and work. It is also proposed to develop a pure Zebu herd there from the existing herd at Nungwa, which will be suitable for beef and work in the Northern Territories. On the farm pastures and fodder crops for livestock feeding will be improved. At Nungwa veterinary station research will be concentrated on diseases and husbandry of the smaller livestock such as sheep, goats, pigs and poultry, and a new diagnostic laboratory is being equipped for this purpose. A mobile veterinary service to assist small-livestock breeders will be operated. The development of the dairy herd of Zebus and the issue of bulls will be continued and it is hoped to produce fresh milk for hospitals and clinics in Accra within a few years.

40. Capital expenditure on the provision of mobile immunisation centres, the construction of veterinary clinics at various stations, and on new research equipment at Pong-Tamale and Nungwa is expected to amount to £85,000.

TSETSE FLY CONTROL

41. Almost the entire land area of the Gold Coast is infested by the tsetse fly, the vector of sleeping sickness in man and trypanosomiasis in animals, and this constitutes a serious threat to the economic and social development of the country, particularly of the Northern Territories. Tsetse are prevalent wherever water is plentiful and the soil good enough to support a rich vegetation. There thus exists a close and regular contact between tsetse on the one hand, and human beings and livestock on the other hand. Sleeping sickness has become endemic in those areas of the Northern Territories where it has not yet been possible to apply adequate measures of tsetse control. The prevalence of tsetse often precludes the habitation of well-watered country along the rivers and this has a serious effect on the domestic and agricultural economy. This is especially serious where an epidemic of sleeping sickness has resulted in an overcrowding of population on fly-free headwaters and watersheds, as this results in soil erosion and exhaustion and hence malnutrition and ill-health among the people. As the population increases, immigration into the more sparsely-inhabited areas takes place and it is in these areas in which the problem is most serious. As long as sleeping sickness is endemic there is a serious danger to these immigrants. The problem of tsetse control is, therefore, fundamental to the development of these areas and a separate department has been set up to intensify the campaign against the tsetse and co-ordinate the efforts of all departments directly or indirectly concerned.

42. The method of selective clearing has been successful in eradicating tsetse from large areas in the Northern Territories. This consists of the destruction by burning and stumping of those species of trees and shrubs most frequented by tsetse, and if this is done thoroughly the labour required for the maintenance of clearing is small and can easily be undertaken by the local population. In one area of 1,000 square miles in the Lawra District cleared between 1940 and 1945 the incidence of sleeping sickness in 1948 was 93 per cent less than it was before clearing began. Game reduction is an effective measure for the control of certain species of tsetse provided it is properly organised and rigidly supervised but this must be followed by settlement and development of the land reclaimed if the area is to be kept under control.

43. Tsetse control policy will aim first at the relief of immediate problems affecting both human beings and livestock and then seek to provide fly-free land for the support of an increasing population. The main endemic areas of sleeping sickness must be cleared up by the complete eradication of the riverine tsetse. This will produce great benefits from the point of view of health and the development of agriculture in these areas and will also assist in lowering the incidence of the disease in neighbouring zones which are less heavily infected. This phase of control should be accomplished in five years during which time a tsetse survey of the whole country should be completed. The measures to be taken thereafter will depend on the results achieved, the nature of further problems which arise, and on scientific discoveries elsewhere. Simultaneously with control measures investigation will be undertaken into improved methods of control.

44. It is to be hoped that, instead of the abandonment of good agricultural land to the tsetse, control measures will result in the development of some of the best agricultural and cattle raising districts of the Northern Territories on sound lines, with consequent improvement in the general standard of living and the avoidance of soil exhaustion due to overcrowding. Capital expenditure of £82,000 will be required for tsetse control.

FORESTRY

45. The Gold Coast possesses extensive forests which are of great importance for the maintenance of climatic conditions favourable to the growth of agricultural crops and the preservation of water supplies and also for the timber and other produce which they yield. The Government's forest policy is to reserve for permanent dedication to forestry suitable areas sufficient to meet the needs of the community for forest products for local use and for export and to safeguard climatic conditions, soil and water supplies. It is important to maintain climatic conditions favourable to the growth of cocoa in the closed forest zone and forest reserves have been located with the object of affording protection against the effects of the dry harmattan blowing from the north. Reservation in the closed forest zone for the safeguarding of climatic conditions is practically complete but additional areas should be reserved for productive purposes. In the savannah forest zone reservation is as yet inadequate. Plantations of rapid-growing species must be established to provide fuelwood, poles, and other forest produce required by the people, and forestry must play its part in land planning designed to counteract soil erosion. In the forest reserves there must be no felling of timber without regeneration, and silvicultural experiments to establish a satisfactory technique for regeneration of the forest after the mature trees have been felled and removed will be conducted.

46. In the areas of high forest outside the forest reserves intensive felling of timber is being carried out by timber concession holders under a system of control designed to ensure that felling takes place first in those areas which are likely to be farmed within the next ten years and where the timber will in any case be felled, and that a more gradual process of extraction is adopted in areas unlikely to be required for farming during that period. In this way waste of timber will be avoided and supplies of timber which will not be replaced will be made to last as long as possible compatible with market requirements and until such time as forest reserves can be used as sources of timber supplies under a satisfactory system of regeneration.

47. The timber industry has now been developed to such a pitch that it not only meets all local timber needs but has also made the Gold Coast the biggest colonial exporter of timber. The following table illustrates the growth of the timber export industry during the past 20 years and the prospects for future development :—

	Export (in cubic feet)				Forecast for 1960
	1930	1940	1944	1950	
Logs	934,772	1,033,437	2,501,083	8,159,252	10,000,000
Sawn timber	—	—	125,261	2,029,618	3,000,000

48. Steps have been taken to speed up the machinery of reserve settlement so that the large number of forest reserves awaiting constitution may be settled with the minimum delay. At the same time, any additional areas of forest which may be required to complete the full scheme of protection and to ensure adequate supplies of forest produce for the future are being demarcated and constituted as forest reserves. There is a pressing need for the establishment of fuelwood plantations in the neighbourhood of the large towns to meet the great and increasing demand for firewood for domestic consumption. Progress has so far been slow as landowners have in most cases been unwilling to allocate land for this purpose. It is essential to make adequate provision for the future and consideration will be given to the measures which can be adopted to overcome the difficulties which have been encountered.

49. Working plans governing the management of forest reserves, by methods which will achieve the maximum productivity on the basis of a sustained yield, will be drawn up and enumeration surveys will be carried out. Silvicultural research will be undertaken, as already mentioned, and other fields of research will include botany, for which a herbarium has been established at Kumasi, ecological study of forests in relation to their environment, and entomological study of diseases and insect pests of growing trees and timber. Research into the utilisation of timber to find uses and markets for the lesser known timbers will also be conducted.

50. The Chiefs and their elders will be encouraged to select areas for temporary or permanent dedication to forestry and will be assisted in the management and development of their forest reserves. Advice will also be given to all non-Government agencies carrying out forestry activities.

51. The development of the saw-milling and manufacturing industries is dealt with in the industrial section of this plan.

Fisheries

52. An important element in the natural resources of the Gold Coast is its fisheries. The fishing industry of the Gold Coast, which has been developed solely through the initiative of the local fishing communities, supplies a substantial proportion of the protein in the people's diet. Owing to the scarcity of other forms of protein, there is a keen demand for fish throughout the Colony and Ashanti and the supply is seldom adequate to meet the demand. Large quantities of fish visit Gold Coast waters, particularly during the main herring season from June to September, and catches made by the canoe fleets represent only a small part of the shoals. If supplies of fish are to be increased, more efficient methods of fishing must be introduced, and means must be found to improve methods of preservation so that fish caught in the months of plenty may be preserved for consumption when supplies are scarce. It is with these objects in view that investigations have been conducted during the last few years.

53. Experiments in the use of motor surf boats for herring fishing have been undertaken. These craft are more efficient than canoes because of their greater speed and carrying capacity and could land larger catches than canoes during the main season. Their fuel consumption is low and they could probably be operated economically even on the smaller catches to be expected during the off-season. They require, however, harbours from which to operate and in which to shelter in bad weather and the needs of the fishing industry are being catered for in the design of the proposed new harbour.

54. The method of preservation of fish at present used is smoking, and, while the catches of motor craft could be dealt with by this method, the fish remains good for only a few weeks and cannot be held from the times of plenty to the times of scarcity. Experiments in more efficient methods of salting and smoking have not so far proved successful but trials with the canning of herring have met with considerable success and have produced a product which will keep for at least two years and for which there has been a ready demand. Experiments in the canning of other produce during the off-season for herring have been carried out and have been particularly successful in the case of pineapple.

55. The Fisheries Department will continue during the coming years with experiments in the use of power craft and will try out new types of boats and gear. It will give technical assistance to fishermen in the use of power craft and will build boats locally so as to reduce their cost, only the engines and metal parts being imported. Canning experiments will be continued and supplies of raw products other than fish will be organised and markets for all canned produce explored.

56. An expert investigation will be conducted into the economic prospects of a canning industry on a commercial scale. For such a venture a fleet of large motor vessels would be needed and a large factory which could be kept in operation throughout the year by canning other produce when fish was not available in sufficient quantities. If the investigations produce favourable results the project will be submitted to the Gold Coast Industrial Development Corporation for consideration. It is to be hoped that it will be possible in this way for the sea fisheries to supply a much larger part of the protein requirements of the people, but it is as yet too early to say when this hope can be realised.

57. The river fisheries of the Gold Coast, particularly the Volta and its tributaries, make a small but not insignificant contribution to fish supplies, and surveys will be carried out to ascertain the highest level of annual catch which can safely be maintained. The development of extensive fisheries in the Volta reservoir will be undertaken as part of the Volta River Project.

58. The programme of investigation will require the improvement of the fisheries station at Accra and the establishment of other stations which will probably be at Ada, Axim, Sekondi and Elmina. Capital expenditure on the construction of buildings and purchase of boats, equipment and canning plant will amount to £57,000.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

59. Just as it is the policy of the Government, as already stated, to diversify and improve the primary agricultural industries of the country, so it is necessary to develop manufacturing industries (including secondary agricultural industries) and thereby reduce the country's dependence on imported manufactured goods. It has generally been found that manufacturing industries must be located, if they are to thrive, within close proximity to the source of raw materials and fuel. If the present unbalanced economic structure of the Gold Coast is to be rectified, a policy of the development of manufacturing industries must be adopted. The raw materials available in the Gold Coast include large quantities of bauxite, manganese, diamonds, limestone, and agricultural products. From these it should be possible, without detriment to the country's valuable export trade in raw materials, to develop industries for the manufacture of aluminium articles, sacks, cement and other items. The manufacture of aluminium articles cannot commence until the Volta River Project is fully developed and therefore belongs to a period some years ahead. The agricultural problems concerned with the cultivation of jute substitutes by mechanized means are being investigated: a sack-making industry would be of obvious value in view of the heavy demand for sacks for the export of cocoa. A sack-making factory is therefore envisaged but cannot be planned in detail until agricultural experiments are completed. A cement industry providing all the Gold Coast's requirements of cement is also contemplated and the factory may be in production by about 1955 or 1956.

60. The examples of New Zealand, Canada and Denmark prove that an economy based on a proper balance between agricultural industries and manufacturing industries using locally available raw materials is a sure foundation for the progress of the country towards economic stability. The Gold Coast proposes to follow their lead.

61. To foster industrial development the Gold Coast Industrial Development Corporation was established in 1947 and has already been instrumental in starting a number of small industries besides setting up workshops of its own. It has given financial assistance to three timber mills, six printing presses, two weaving concerns and a number of soap works, engineering shops, corn mills, laundries, bakeries, potteries and other cottage industries. Nevertheless, the Government feels that the question of the country's industrialisation must be tackled from now onwards with more energy and determination and over a wider field than before. It is only through this that employment will be increased, work efficiently done resulting in higher productivity whereby higher and better living standards can be achieved.

62. The prerequisites of a rapid economic development are power, transportation and better social services. The more economically advanced countries show that by the development of power, by the development of first class transport facilities and by giving the people good education, a nation can immensely increase the production and distribution of her goods and services. The country can only achieve its objectives by using advanced technology, by the accumulation of capital and its investment in the most productive ways, by using the latest scientific methods and implements in agriculture, by the provision of the most modern methods of transport and of communication, and by giving the productive workers adequate housing, medical services, sanitation and food. It is the Government's intention therefore to devote a large proportion of the country's resources to the rapid extension of modern methods, and to the provision of improved communications and the necessary social services. The Volta River Project will be a factor of the greatest importance not only as being itself an industrial undertaking on an immense scale but also because of the influence it will exert on the development of industry generally by the provision of cheap electrical power and as a training ground for industrial labour and skilled operatives. The Volta River Project, and indeed the development programme generally, will stimulate the demand for materials which might be produced locally such as cement, processed timber, processed agricultural products, and canned fish, and will assist in creating the ready markets on which the prosperity of these industries would depend.

MINING INDUSTRY

63. The export trade in raw materials already makes possible one most important industry, namely the mining industry, which ranks second only to cocoa in the export economy of the country. It includes the mining of gold, diamonds, manganese and bauxite, all of which are in great demand in the world's markets. The following table shows the exports of these minerals in various years since 1920:

Commodity	Unit	Exports				
		1920	1930	1940	1944	1950
Gold	Fine oz.	230,505	272,809	858,103	533,877	705,181
Diamonds	Carat	102	861,119	572,560	1,165,857	932,455
Manganese	Ton	43,610	417,490	477,322	504,458	711,371
Bauxite	Ton	—	—	—	107,223	114,948

64. The work of the Mines Department in ensuring that mining operations are conducted under conditions of safety will be continued and intensified. More frequent inspections of mines and quarries will be undertaken, as these have been found to have a disciplinary effect which is to the advantage both of employers and employees. The guidance which trained inspectors can give will be of especial value as more Africans are appointed to supervisory posts underground. It is hoped to extend inspections to all mining operations, on however small a scale, in order to ensure that adequate safety precautions are taken and to give technical advice to those concerned, so that they can obtain the maximum benefit from their operations. Research into the problems caused by dust in mines will be undertaken in a special laboratory to be provided for this purpose, with the object of introducing measures to protect mine workers from dust diseases. The headquarters of the department will be moved from Tarkwa to Takoradi where the necessary offices, laboratories and housing will be built.

BAUXITE

65. Bauxite is one of the most promising among the country's minerals. It is found in several districts and in considerable quantities, and the Geological Survey estimates the reserves to be over 200 million tons. The chief deposits are at Sefwi Bekwai and at Yenahin in Ashanti. Mining started in 1941 at Sefwi Bekwai, the production being just over 130,000 tons. Exports in 1950 totalled a little more than 100,000 tons, the average for the previous five years having been 116,000 tons.

66. Bauxite is used in manufacturing aluminium, the cost of which depends on that of electricity. If therefore the Gold Coast can produce cheap electricity to work this mineral there is no reason why the country should not become an important supplier of aluminium within a reasonable period of time. The question of the cheap production of aluminium is linked with the Volta River Project which will hasten materially the economic development of the country. The first stage is the production of aluminium ingots, and for this purpose about 1,000,000 tons of bauxite will be used annually—that is, over 8½ times the present average annual rate of exports. This total of 1,000,000 tons of bauxite will make about 210,000 tons of aluminium ingots for export. Additional factories would be required for the transformation of these ingots locally into aluminium articles. The development of such additional factories is a matter for consideration at a later date, but will not be overlooked.

MANGANESE

67. Manganese is another mineral that is found in large quantities on the Gold Coast. After the U.S.S.R. the Gold Coast is the largest producer of this vital commodity. At present only two companies are exploiting this mineral here and in 1950 they exported 700,000 tons. The reserves of manganese in the country are estimated to be very large and it is the Government's view that production can be increased. The world's demand for this commodity is large. Should Geological Surveys disclose the existence of more manganese deposits, their extraction will be encouraged.

DIAMONDS

68. The Gold Coast is the largest Colonial producer of rough diamonds and in 1950 she produced 1,000,000 carats. About 76 per cent of the production constitutes industrial diamonds. Diamonds are not processed here and are sold overseas through the Diamond Corporation. Africans have for some years participated in diamond production on their own account and in recent years have been responsible for 50 per cent of the total exports ; it is the Government's intention to give them every possible encouragement for the continued success of their efforts. The Government will also go into the present structure of the industry to see if it cannot be improved and whether the existing sales structure is in the best interest of the country.

GOLD

69. The Gold Coast is a great producer of gold, another commodity which is mainly exported. In 1950 the total exports were nearly 700,000 fine ounces valued at £8¼ million. It is felt that gold production can be increased and the Government will give all possible encouragement to achieve this end.

SILVER

70. Silver is produced as a bi-product of gold, and in 1950 exports totalled 40,000 fine troy ounces, whilst those for the preceding seven years averaged over 46,000 fine ounces a year.

MINERAL OIL

71. Experts have investigated the possibility of developing oil resources, but so far the quantity located has not been on a sufficient scale to justify its exploitation. As there may be oil resources not yet fully known, geological investigations will be continued.

OTHER MINERALS

72. The exact mineral wealth of the country is unknown owing to the lack of complete information about the country's geology. It is believed that other minerals may exist in various quantities in parts of the Gold Coast. In order not to delay further the development of our mineral production the Government has begun to recruit qualified and competent geologists from outside the Commonwealth, especially the United States of America, to accelerate our geological surveys.

MINING POLICY

73. It is the intention of the Government to set up a Mineral Resources Board to examine the mining industry and particularly to ascertain whether the country is deriving the maximum benefit from the exploitation of her mineral wealth. The Board will consider ways and means of increasing the efficiency of the industry and also see to the welfare of the mine workers.

74. In the execution of the Development Plan, priority will be given to the needs—particularly of housing, water supplies, electricity and schools—of the towns and villages which will serve the mines. Communications will be improved. Everything practicable will be done to facilitate the production of minerals at a competitive price.

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE

75. In considering our agricultural products for processing the first that comes to mind is cocoa. The Gold Coast is the largest producer of cocoa and if part of this huge produce were processed locally it would undoubtedly provide a further source of employment for the people of the Gold Coast. Cocoa beans are used for making chocolate, cocoa butter, and cocoa powder ; no part of the cocoa bean is wasted. Up to the present time, no technological process has been devised whereby chocolate can be manufactured in a humid and hot climate to the standards attained in drier and cooler climates (and even in England chocolate factories sometimes close down in the hottest periods). It is thought that this matter is still open to further investigation and experiments ; in any case it is admitted that chocolate can be produced in the Gold Coast climate although at present its quality would not compete with that of the imported article. The Government proposes to investigate the possibility of encouraging a local chocolate industry, and to protect it if necessary.

76. The Government welcomes the establishment by Messrs. Southern Cocoa Mills Ltd. of a cocoa butter factory at Takoradi. The company hopes to handle some 5,000 tons of cocoa annually. The Government will follow with the keenest interest the progress of any local industry based on the processing of cocoa and will render every proper assistance. The possibility of extending the cocoa industry will be examined and research will be instituted into the possible uses of cocoa butter.

VEGETABLE OIL

77. The Government believes that the Gold Coast can establish a first class vegetable oil industry if the job is properly tackled. Oil is obtained from the following sources :—palm fruit and palm kernels, groundnuts and coconuts. This country has a soil that favours the growth of these in abundance, but in the past such an industry has not been given the attention that it needs.

78. The domestic market for edible oil and soap-making oil is very large and effective. There is a world shortage of fats and therefore the export prospects for vegetable oils are good. It is the belief of the Government that the limits of local productive capacity will be reached before the world market is saturated. The Government therefore intends to initiate an investigation into the possibilities of this industry and to develop it rapidly so that in a few years all the needs of this country for fats for eating, cooking and soap-making will be supplied locally, and the export trade in surplus vegetable oils will be expanded.

79. The Government is aware that the existing methods do not give the best results and consideration is to be given to the introduction of schemes of large-scale cultivation of oil palms, coconut palms, groundnuts, and the use of modern machines for the extraction of the oil. The Government has the Nigerian and Dutch East Indies schemes in mind.

TEXTILES

80. The Government will endeavour to promote a textile industry.

SHOES

81. Already there exists a flourishing shoemaking industry. The need is for more skilled men in this trade, and better equipment. It is the Government's intention to see that those taking to this profession receive adequate training and help in securing the required tools.

BREWERIES, TOBACCO AND CANNING

82. A considerable amount of beer and mineral waters is imported annually into the country. The local beer and mineral waters industries could be expanded and might eventually meet all local requirements. The Government will examine the problem so as to be in a position to take whatever steps are possible to this end.

83. The question of locally distilled gin (apeteshi) will be examined to see to what uses it can be put. There is also the possibility of manufacturing tobacco and this is being studied and a small-scale project is being prosecuted by the Gonja Development Company.

84. The fruit canning industry will be examined to see if the production of jam and allied products cannot be considerably increased to meet local demands.

BUILDING MATERIALS

85. One of the greatest factors impeding the rise of the standard of living of the people in the Gold Coast is the very high cost of building materials. The cost of cement, of iron sheets, of iron rods, of asbestos cement sheets and of the minor items used in building is extremely high. One of the greatest social needs of the Gold Coast is for cheap yet decent and durable houses. The country has many of the raw materials, and the men ; the main need is for the tools and factories to turn these raw materials into the articles required for building the houses. It is the Government's intention to address itself energetically to this important task.

CEMENT, BRICKS AND TILES

86. The Government is determined to see that a cement industry is established to produce all our needs in a few years' time, and to provide a surplus for export. The Gold Coast imported as much as 175,000 tons of cement valued at £1,120,000 in 1950 alone, and would have imported more but for limited port facilities. Were we able to produce this quantity it would be of immense financial saving to the country. Present plans aim at an annual production of 500,000 tons. The Government has made provision for the investment of £2 million in a local cement works and hopes that this industrial undertaking will be promoted in combination with overseas companies interested in cement manufacture. The large-scale production of bricks and tiles for building is a necessity and will be given a high priority. The location of all these industries will be carefully considered so as to obviate high transport charges where this is possible.

TIMBER

87. For the furniture industry, the Government intends to improve the facilities for the training of furniture makers, and to give assistance, in approved cases, towards the purchase of tools. It is intended that furniture should be made for the export market as well as for the home market which is already wholly supplied from local sources.

88. The Government will continue and expand the present policy of promoting the rapid extension of the sawmilling industry, so as to increase the proportion of sawn timber to logs for export purposes, whilst continuing to meet all local requirements of sawn timber. This intention is reflected in the Table on page 8. Several large sawmills are already in operation and more are planned. The local manufacture of plywood is also being initiated and the expansion of this industry will be encouraged. Every assistance will be given to companies wishing to establish new sawmills equipped with up-to-date precision machinery.

TAXATION AND INDUSTRY

89. The Government will not hesitate to use its tariff policy to help and protect infant industries. They must be given every possible protection to grow to full maturity as quickly as practicable. Steps will be taken to ensure a measure of uniformity in the incidence of Local Government taxes on industry.

90. To translate all these projects into actual realities as quickly as possible, the Government intends setting up "Working Parties" to study each individual project and, if the reports submitted warrant it, comprehensive policies will be formulated and carried through at once.

THE FINANCING OF INDUSTRY

91. It is not yet possible to give a clearer indication than that outlined above of the path which industrial development may take, as further research will be required. As an indication of the importance which the Government attaches to this aspect of development a sum of nearly £1½ million has been allocated for investment in industry, apart from the Volta River Project and the proposed cement factory. If practical considerations permit, this sum should, with the co-operation of suitable companies, enable a number of relatively large-scale industries to be established. A sum of £2 million is included for the establishment of the cement factory.

92. An expert banker of wide experience is being engaged to advise on banking questions generally, with particular reference to the proposal to establish a National Bank. The Government intends to give this matter most urgent consideration as soon as the report of the expert is available.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

93. As a result of assistance which has been granted from centrally-allocated funds under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, the work of the Geological Survey will be considerably extended and it will be possible for the department to give greater assistance to industrial development. Systematic and detailed geological mapping will be undertaken and this will provide exact knowledge of the mineral resources of the country and fundamental information for all activities depending on the nature of rock formations. While important new discoveries of manganese, bauxite, iron ores or base metals are not immediately expected, there are possibilities of extending the known gold-bearing areas, and modern geophysical methods are being used for investigations. Steps will be taken to stimulate mineral production by African enterprises with particular reference to diamonds, gold, materials for the manufacture of bricks and tiles, and stone for building purposes, and advice will be given regarding areas which appear suitable to small-scale production but which do not justify large capital investment by mining companies. The department also does valuable work in the form of water supply investigations to assist in the siting of dams, wells and boreholes. Capital expenditure on new offices, laboratories, housing and equipment for the Geological Survey Department will amount to £41,000.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

94. The further development of the co-operative movement is an important aspect of the Government's policy in the commercial field. The co-operative movement was first started in the Gold Coast some 25 years ago and was, at the outset, primarily concerned with the marketing of cocoa. Considerable developments have taken place since 1944 when the Department of Co-operation was established and the Gold Coast Co-operative Federation was formed. Amalgamation of small societies into more economic units has taken place and co-operation has been extended to other fields than marketing. Consumer, thrift and credit societies have been formed and the Gold Coast Co-operative Bank was registered in 1946. The Bank is the pivot of all co-operative finance but its main function is the financing of cocoa marketing. Money is borrowed from the commercial banks against a Government guarantee and is passed on to marketing societies through the agency of the Co-operative Marketing Association. The Co-operative Wholesale Establishment was set up in 1949 as the central agency for importing goods for consumer societies.

95. The steady development of a healthy co-operative movement in all its branches will be the aim of the period immediately ahead. The objectives for producer and marketing societies will include the education of members in the management of their business, the improvement in the quality of their produce, and the fostering of thrift and an understanding of the productive use of credit. The Co-operative Marketing Association must be firmly established as the central marketing agency and the number and variety of primary cocoa marketing societies increased. The co-operatives already handle about one-eighth of the total cocoa crop of the Gold Coast and there are prospects of a steady increase in this proportion at least until it reaches one-half of the crop. The development of producer and marketing societies dealing in other produce than cocoa will inevitably be slower, but it is of great importance that farmers generally should be brought to appreciate the advantages of co-operation, without which the introduction of modern mechanised agricultural practices will be impossible.

96. The internal organisation of the Co-operative Bank requires to be strengthened and branches must be established to facilitate the making of deposits with the Bank. Steps will be taken to increase deposits in the Bank by encouraging farmers to make seasonal savings and by stimulating the establishment of salary earners' thrift societies. The issue of loans will be made through the territorial unions of co-operatives, the number of which will be increased. The success of consumer co-operative societies will depend on the public support they receive to enable them to compete against existing trading organisations. The Co-operative Wholesale Establishment must have its own premises at the large commercial centres and capital for this purpose must be built up. It is proposed to form a new non-trading body whose function will be to assist in the co-ordination of co-operative activities and to foster education in co-operative theory and practice.

PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES: ELECTRICITY

97. The improvement and extension of electricity and water supplies comprise a major feature of the Development Plan. Public electricity supplies are already installed in ten towns in the Gold Coast, the total output being 27 million units per annum. In addition, the mining industry generates 160 million units per annum for its own use and provides supplies for public consumption in the four mining towns of Obuasi, Prestea, Aboso and Bibiani. It is planned to increase the annual output of public supplies to some 50 million units in the first instance by increasing the capacity at all stations to meet the growing demand and installing supplies in five more towns: the planning of developments beyond that figure cannot be undertaken until the programme of development of the Volta River Project is more precisely known. The figure of £743,000 allocated for electrical development includes a reserve for extending electricity supplies to other towns or for further increasing the capacity of existing supplies in accordance with the trend of future demand. Ho and Hohoe, in Southern Togoland, are two towns where it may prove possible to provide supplies, and further extensions to the supplies at Accra and one or two other commercial centres will almost certainly be necessary. The execution of the programme will depend upon the availability of expert staff and electrical plant, and Government will do its utmost to see to their provision. The Electricity Department has plans for additional expansion of electricity supplies, and these plans will be examined at a later date in the light of the country's financial position.

WATER SUPPLIES

98. The improvement of water supplies throughout the country is of fundamental importance for development. Without the provision of clean water in the towns and villages a basic standard of health cannot be attained and it is on better water supplies that economic development in the fields of agriculture and livestock keeping very often depend. The large capital sum of £3½ million has, therefore, been earmarked for expenditure on water supplies. The responsibility for supplies in urban areas with a population of more than 10,000 rests with the Public Works Department whereas the Department of Rural Water Development in conjunction with the Geological Survey Department will undertake the investigation and construction of water supplies in the smaller towns and rural areas.

99. The work at Accra and Sekondi-Takoradi, which consists of extensions to the waterworks and the provision of new trunk mains, will be completed in four or five years and should ensure an adequate supply for these centres for many years to come. At Accra a trunk main will be laid to the site of the Gold Coast University College and improvements to the distribution system will be executed. Extensions to the water supplies at Kumasi, Cape Coast and Koforidua will be carried out and a dam will be constructed across the River Densu at Mangoase to enable the dry-season flow to be increased to ensure an adequate supply throughout the year to meet the demands of Accra and of Nsawam where a piped supply is to be provided. The scheme for pumping water from the River Volta to supply the Krobo area has already been commenced and should be completed within three years. Other urban supplies which will be undertaken are at Tamale-Sa'elugu, Keta, Tarkwa, Swedru, Oda and Dunkwa. Total capital expenditure on all these urban schemes is approximately estimated at £1½ million. The execution of the programme, which is set out in Appendix 2, will be entrusted as far as possible to an engineering firm specialising in water supplies.

100. Considerable progress has been made over the last few years in the construction of rural water supplies, particularly in the Northern Territories. Three piped supplies, three boreholes and over 630 wells and reservoirs have been completed and surveys for other supplies have been undertaken. The acceleration of the rural water supply programme is regarded as a matter of the highest priority and it is hoped in future to construct supplies at an annual rate of some 500 wells, 15 boreholes and 50 other minor supplies. Steps will be taken to stimulate the activities of the Local Authorities in the construction of water supplies by providing supervision, advice and staff training. Piped supplies will be constructed in those areas where they are justified by the size of the population to be served or where the only satisfactory source of supply is some distance away, and the programme, which is set out in Appendix 3, includes 36 of this type of supply. A sum of £2 million is allocated for rural water development.

SURVEYS

101. The activities of the Survey Department depend upon the calls made upon it for the execution of individual schemes contained in the Development Plan. An amount of £53,000 is included for the capital expenditure required for the efficient conduct of the work of the department as it is at present constituted. The department will be expanded in the light of demands for mapping and surveys as development proceeds and it is hoped that the provision made for each scheme will, in most cases, cover the expenditure incurred on the surveys required for it.

METEOROLOGY

102. A meteorological service to meet the needs of civil aviation has already been established but further development of the service to provide data for agricultural and land planning schemes is required. Fourteen full-time reporting stations exist for supplying information for weather forecasts for civil aviation and no additional stations are likely to be required. There are 25 climatological stations at which measurements of temperature and rainfall are made to enable weather conditions to be studied in detail, and rainfall measurements only are made at 70 stations. In order to obtain a satisfactory picture of variations of temperature and humidity, climatological stations will be increased to 60 and it is hoped to establish some 500 rainfall stations. All that is involved at climatological and rainfall stations is regular reading of instruments and these duties can normally be carried out by staff of other departments. Capital expenditure on buildings and instruments will be about £9,000.

SUMMARY OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES (UP TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1952)

103. Important recent developments in agriculture have included the establishment of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board which has been of particular assistance to the coffee export industry, of the Gold Coast Agricultural Development Corporation which, through its subsidiary the Gonja Development Company, has initiated the important experiment in mechanized agriculture in the Damongo area, of the Agricultural Loans Board, and of the Department of Soil and Land Use Survey. Another important development has

been the initiation of soil conservation and land utilization schemes in the north-east of the Northern Territories. The tasks immediately ahead include the establishment of full-scale central experiment stations, a soil survey headquarters with adequate laboratory facilities, and training establishments for staff and farmers. Swollen shoot must be brought under control and the land planning and mechanized agriculture schemes in the Northern Territories must be expanded and accelerated, and the lessons derived from them must be applied elsewhere.

104. Rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia of cattle have been brought under an important measure of control and pig husbandry has been greatly increased. The immediate tasks in the sphere of animal health and husbandry are to establish mobile immunization centres, and to intensify research designed to produce breeds of livestock suited to the needs of the community.

105. A Tsetse Control Department has recently been set up and has opened up important areas—such as the Damongo development area and the Kamba valley—to human settlement and progress. The tasks immediately ahead are to clear the endemic areas of sleeping sickness, to complete a country-wide tsetse survey and to open up more potential agricultural and livestock-rearing land.

106. Forest reservation was largely held up for many years until the law could be amended, but has recently gathered fresh momentum. Meanwhile the timber industry has made marked progress so that exports in 1950 were eight times the total of 1940. The immediate projects are the establishment of additional fuelwood reserves, the intensification of surveys and research and the rapid increase in local sawmilling facilities.

107. A fisheries station established during the war by the secondment of staff from the Medical Department has recently been transformed into a Fisheries Department, which has conducted valuable experiments in fish canning and in the use of power-driven fishing vessels at sea. The immediate tasks are to prepare for more extensive work with power-driven vessels from projected new harbour, to undertake refrigeration trials, to intensify the instruction classes in river fishing, to establish a fish and fruit canning industry, and to increase the number of fisheries stations.

108. The Gold Coast Industrial Development Corporation was established in 1947 and has opened its own workshops and given financial assistance to timber, printing, weaving, soap-making, laundering, baking, pottery and other industries. The tasks to be tackled immediately include the preliminaries to the establishment of larger industries and the lines along which the Government proposes to proceed are set out in paragraphs 59 to 91 above, where mention is made—amongst other things—of the Volta River Project (more particularly dealt with in paragraphs 9 to 13) ; a sack-making industry ; a cement factory ; a Mineral Resources Board ; investigation into chocolate manufacture ; the extension of the vegetable oil trade and of the textile, shoemaking, brewing, canning, brick and tile, and other industries ; and a National Bank. Inspections of mining operations will be made more extensive, and research will be intensified. New offices for the Mines Department will be completed.

109. Geological Surveys are well advanced in the Gold Coast and have been intensified in recent years. American geologists have been engaged under E.C.A. arrangements.

110. The Co-operative Wholesale Establishment has recently been organised on a large scale and an important step forward in consumer co-operation was made when a co-operative retail store was opened in Accra in July, 1949. Other towns have followed this example. In rural areas, co-operatives have captured an eighth of the cocoa marketing business—as licensed buying agents of the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board—and the next objective is to increase this proportion to a half, but this is not possible of achievement in full during the 18 months to which these paragraphs refer. There is much room for the expansion of consumer co-operation.

111. Public electricity supplies are to be increased from 20 million to 50 million units per annum pending changes resulting from the Volta River Project. The principal increases of power in the last 18 months have been in Accra, Tarkwa, Tafo and Kumasi. In the first 18 months new plant is to be installed at Accra, Asamankese, Bolgatanga, Cape Coast, Dunkwa, Keta, Koforidua, Kumasi, Nsawam, Oda and Akim Swedru, Pong-Tamale, Sekondi-Takoradi, Swedru and Winneba, Tafo, Tamale and Tarkwa.

112. There has been a steady expansion of urban water supplies. In the next eighteen months extensions or new supplies will be installed for Accra, the Krobo Villages, Nsawam, Sekondi, Kumasi and Koforidua. A firm of consultants is drawing up details of the future programme. The Rural Water Development Department was established on a permanent basis at the end of the war and has completed three piped supplies, three boreholes and over 650 wells and reservoirs. The immediate task is to bring the annual programme to a steady rate of 500 wells, 15 boreholes and 50 other minor supplies as well as to complete piped supplies at Wiawso, Hohoe, Kpetoe, Axim, Bekwai, Berekum, Yendi, Bolgatanga, Damongo Village and Damongo project area.

113. The annual increase in meteorological stations (particularly climatological stations) will be maintained until the target is reached.

CHAPTER III
COMMUNICATIONS

Introductory

114. One of the most essential and indispensable elements in the economic advancement and rapid industrialisation of any country is the provision of first class and modern means of transport and communications. The importance of cheap and quick transport cannot be over-emphasised in a large country like the Gold Coast which is at present mainly dependant on agriculture. There are large and potentially productive areas which require opening up. Owing to the inadequacy of transport facilities the surplus agricultural produce from such areas cannot be easily marketed in the urban centres. Consequently, the people in these unopened areas cultivate exclusively for their own local consumption although there is land enough for cultivation for a wider market. The present transportation facilities are inadequate and do not satisfy all the needs of the country. This state of affairs increases the cost of transporting goods and so contributes to the high cost of living. The rapid development of an adequate transportation network is fundamental to the progress of our economic development and it is the Government's intention therefore to secure the provision of a first class system of road, rail, river and air transport and to develop and expand port facilities.

AIR SERVICES

115. The major capital improvement required for extended air services is the provision of permanent passenger terminal buildings and offices at Accra and a sum of £50,000 is earmarked for this purpose.

RAILWAYS

116. Western Ashanti has in recent years become a most important cocoa producing region and it is in the Western areas of the Colony that the principal timber concessions are situated. It is in this area also that the mining industry has for long been established. Moreover the west is a potential source of increased production of foodstuffs for local consumption, the importance of which in keeping down the cost of living cannot be too strongly emphasised. The north also with its vast tracts of land which, unlike the high forest zone, are capable of development by systems of mechanised agriculture is a great potential source of foodstuffs and cattle and export crops. Production on a big scale will, however, only be possible if adequate communications with the coast and the southern regions are provided.

117. The relative economic merits of rail and road transport as the means of improving communications and opening up new production areas must be taken into account. Railways provide the cheaper form of transport for agricultural produce in bulk and for heavy goods and machinery and are to be preferred to roads for this type of traffic if the volume of traffic is likely eventually to be sufficient to justify the initial financial outlay. With this fact in mind four new railway projects are envisaged in the Development Plan: the first a line running from the railhead at Awaso in the Western Province of the Colony to Berekum in western Ashanti; the second a link between Achiasi (on the Huni Valley to Kade line) and Nsawam (on the Accra to Kumasi line); the third a line from Kumasi to Navrongo near the northern frontier; and the fourth a railway from Bonyeri (between Axim and Half Assini) to Takoradi. Bonyeri is the site of the limestone deposits which it is planned to work for cement. Two further railways—making a total of six—are also contemplated as part of the Volta River Project. These are from Yenahin to Kumasi and from a point near Accra to the new harbour.

118. The Awaso-Berekum line, which will be some 95 miles in length and is estimated to cost £2 million, will carry principally cocoa for export, logs to the ports or to the sawmills at Dunkwa and sawn timber from Dunkwa and the Mim area for export; and imported consumer goods, heavy mining and timber equipment and fuel oil northwards; as well as passengers in both directions. This is the type of traffic to which a railway is best suited, and with the construction of this line the road haul for heavy produce and goods will be much reduced with consequent economies to the industries concerned. It is anticipated that this railway will pay its way by 1961 besides making an important contribution to the economy of the areas served by it.

119. The construction of the link of some 45 miles from Achiasi to Nsawam will provide an economical route for heavy import traffic from Takoradi to the main commercial centre of Accra and the south-eastern areas of the Colony, which at present must be transported by road or by rail via Kumasi or else be landed at the surf port of Accra with consequent risk of loss or damage. This rail connexion, estimated to cost £1,000,000 (of which amount the Economic Co-operation Administration has offered a contribution of £500,000 which has been gratefully accepted) should prove an important addition to the existing system and should pay its way without difficulty. Surveys will be completed by 1952 and the railway may be completed by 1954.

120. The extension of the railway from Kumasi to Navrongo, a project which has been examined on a number of occasions in the past 25 years, is in a different category in that it cannot be expected to pay its way for some considerable time. Its justification lies in the contribution it will make to the development of the north as an agricultural production area on a large scale. It is one of three developments necessary to enable large areas of good agricultural land, at present virtually unused, to be brought into production, thus assisting in increasing food supplies for the country as a whole and permitting the establishment of an agricultural export economy on which must depend the social development of the Northern Territories and the attainment of a higher standard of living. The railway will also facilitate the movement of people and the transport of consumer goods and thus assist in stimulating commercial development and social progress. Development of the Northern Territories has lagged behind that of the rest of the country and is overdue, and the Gold Coast as a whole has a responsibility for speeding up development of this backward area. It is safe to say that this object will not be achieved unless the economical transport which a railway provides for long distance hauls is first made available.

121. Two alternative routes for the Northern Territories railway will be examined, the one running in a more or less direct line to Tamale and onwards through Nasia to Navrongo, and the other further west through Nkoranza and Kintampo to Busunu, Yagaba and Naga and thence to Navrongo. This latter route would pass through the Gonja development area. The railway will be approximately 350 miles in length and it is estimated that it will cost some £7 million. It is difficult to obtain even an approximate estimate of the amount of traffic which it might be expected to carry and hence an indication of its financial prospects in operation.

122. In addition to the four (or six) new railway lines described above, improvements will be carried out to two existing lines. The section of 40 miles of railway between Tarkwa and Takoradi carries a heavy volume of traffic, and in order to speed up traffic on this section and, in particular, to facilitate the evacuation of manganese from the mines at Tarkwa to port it is intended to replace the existing single line by a double line. This work is already in hand and is estimated to cost £1 million. Improvements are also required to the 45 miles of line running from Dunkwa to Awaso. This line was originally constructed primarily for the carriage of bauxite and it requires modification for use for general traffic as it will form part of the new rail connection between Berekum and the coast. The estimated cost of these improvements is £270,000.

123. Large expenditure will also be required on new locomotives and rolling stock for the extended railway system and on station buildings. A sum of £3 million has been allocated for the purchase of locomotives and rolling stock: this figure includes also provision for buildings required on the new Northern Territories railway. A further sum of £330,000 is provided for the rebuilding of main line stations which need bringing up to date. It is the intention to see that all the new coaches coming forward will be of the best type as used in progressive countries with such modifications as are demanded by tropical conditions.

124. A housing estate is under construction at North Effiakuma near Takoradi, at a cost of £350,000. It is intended that this estate will be administered by the Housing Department and that the accommodation will be made available as to 40 per cent for the general public and 60 per cent for the employees of the Railway Administration. This item is included in this section of the plan because the Railway Administration was in a position to supervise the work of construction and it was originally intended to house in this estate the labour employed on the extensions to Takoradi Harbour. It was, however, discovered that many employees were local men who found other accommodation. The financial provision has been included in the Housing section of Appendix 5.

HARBOURS

125. Work is already in hand on improvements to Takoradi harbour consisting of new timber wharves and improved timber storage, an extension of the main wharf, and new sidings and dumps. The total cost will be £2,300,000 and this is being financed by loan from the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board. As this loan has already been raised, the sum is not included in the financial summary of this plan. The timber wharves will have covered storage space and will be equipped with ample cranage. Timber will be taken by lighter from the wharves to ships lying at mooring buoys in the harbour. The railway layout will be replanned, and the storage accommodation has been designed to facilitate the handling of both logs and sawn timber. The main wharf will be extended to the end of the lee breakwater. This will provide two additional deep-water berths, with space for a new transit shed, open storage and a coal dump. An additional railway line will be built along the breakwater to give improved rail access to the main wharves. A new oil berth will be built on the seaward side of the breakwater and the bauxite loading berth will be moved to that side. New sidings and dumps for handling the increased volume of import and export traffic will be constructed at the landward end of the lee breakwater.

126. The total sum allocated for railways and harbours in the Development Plan is £16,600,000. This sum includes £250,000 for surveys, but excludes the cost of the new harbour in the east and of the two rail links which form part of the Volta River Project.

ROADS

127. The Government is determined to build up a first class network of tarred roads throughout the entire length and breadth of the country. With this in view a sum of £8 million has been allocated.

128. The existing road system is far from adequate to serve the growing needs of the country. Besides it is for the most part not of the standard required to meet present-day traffic conditions. The problem is firstly to lay down appropriate standards and then to decide the extent to which they can be achieved. No proper classification of roads at present exists. The Government has secured the services of road specialists from abroad to study our road problems and to plan and build them as required. A Central Roads Board will be set up locally to study the needs of all areas and to submit recommendations as to how these needs should be met.

129. As soon as engineering surveys have been completed and a precise line can be determined, the Government intends to start building a coastal road from Takoradi to Accra, passing through or near Sekondi, Elmina, Cape Coast, Saltpond, Apam, Winneba, Senya Bereku and Weija. Such a route has been a long felt need of the country. It will shorten the distance between Takoradi and Accra by about 40 miles and save the country hundreds of pounds in transport costs annually. The coastal area between Saltpond and Accra has too long been neglected and this cannot continue indefinitely. Such a road will open up the wide area of Gomua for increased agricultural enterprise to help towards providing the Accra district with much needed food.

130. The road between Takoradi and Kumasi will be completed by the construction of a new section between Dunkwa and Obuasi and the entire length will be improved to first class standard.

131. The Kumasi-Cape Coast Road is being subjected to heavy traffic at an ever increasing total tonnage and the Government therefore intends to raise it to first class standard. The trunk route from Kumasi to Tamale and the north is also scheduled for raising to Class I standard, as even when the northern railway is constructed, there will still be every justification for a Class I road. A new route to the north is under construction and will also be raised to Class I standard. When the Volta River Project is implemented, there will be a five-mile wide lake at Yeji and the new route, which will cross the river by bridge above the highest flood point, is likely to assume greater importance than the present main road. The latter will, however, remain of sufficient importance to justify its being tarred, and provision of £450,000 is included in the total sum of £8 million for this purpose.

132. In addition to the improvements to trunk roads, the construction of new roads for agricultural, industrial and commercial purposes and the realignment and improvement of the more important existing roads is proposed. Substantial expenditure on the improvement and standardisation of bridges is also envisaged. A bridge across the lower Volta, to replace Senchi ferry, is part of the Volta River Project. The replacement of other ferries across the Volta by bridges will be considered in the light of the volume of traffic they carry.

133. In order to avoid an undue drain on the available labour force and in the interest of speed, it is the intention that road construction should be undertaken by contractors using the most modern road-making machinery. The improvement of the main trunk roads will be given the highest priority.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

134. The Gold Coast already possesses well organised postal services, and an elaborate telecommunications network connects the more important towns and villages in the Colony and Ashanti, and, to a lesser extent, those in Togoland and the Northern Territories. Postal services will be further improved in accordance with the demand for them, by the provision of additional main service and post office facilities at an estimated total of £500,000. The programme of development of telecommunications is estimated to cost £960,000 and provides for many miles of new trunk and telegraph circuits; for modernisation and extension of telephone exchanges including the introduction of automatic exchanges at Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi-Takoradi; and for the installation of radio-telephone links between widely separated places in the Northern Territories. The programme must remain flexible so that it may follow the development of public demand.

SUMMARY OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES (UP TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1952)

135. The principal development recently initiated by the Railway and Harbour Administration is the improvement of Takoradi harbour. In the 18 months from the 1st April, 1951 to the 30th September, 1952 the principal developments will be the completion of the survey and the commencement of construction of the Achiasi Nsawam line and the commencement of surveys for the Awaso-Berekum, Kumasi-Navrongo and Bonveri Takoradi lines. Surveys for the new harbour and its railway link which are part of the Volta River Project have begun.

136. Recent road developments have been numerous. Important amongst them are the Axim-Half Assini and Kaijebi Papase Roads. Work is well advanced on the Kintampo-Morno-Yapei-Tamale Road, which should be completed in another two years. Immediate tasks are the completion of the new roads mentioned, the construction of the Senchi Mem, Brofoyedru Banso, Jabeso-Krokosua, and Nankese-Akwadum Roads, the survey of the new alignments and routes on the main triangle Accra-Kumasi-Takoradi-Accra (which is already in hand), the placing of contracts for sections of this triangle, the tarspraying of the roads Accra Ada, Kumasi Pamu, Accra Kumasi, Kumasi Tamale, the improvement, up-grading and alignment of numerous other roads, the replacement of bridges, the provision of a new double ferry at Yapei and the construction of a bridge over the Offin at Dunkwa. Some progress on all these works is anticipated before the 30th September, 1952.

137. Postal and telegraphic communications have been steadily expanded for many years. Work which it is expected will be well advanced in the next 18 months includes the installation of an automatic telephone exchange at Accra, extensions to the cable systems at Victoriaborg, Tarkwa, Cape Coast and Tamale, the improvement and extension of trunk circuits, and the construction of several new post offices, workshops, exchanges and other buildings.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL SERVICES

EDUCATION

138. For the past years the standard of education in this country has been the prime concern of the Government. Efforts have also been made to extend this all important service to all parts of the Gold Coast. However, upon careful scrutiny, it has been found possible to accelerate progress towards this objective. To this end, it is now the aim of the Government to encourage the opening of new schools by the people themselves through local self-help. The Government's contribution will be in the form of grants-in-aid, the training of teachers, and the exercise of supervision. In addition the Government will make a grant of £120,000 to the Library Board for the expansion of library services in the Gold Coast.

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION

139. It is the policy of the Government to give Free Primary Education throughout the country. The extension of universal free education so as to include secondary education belongs to a later stage which will be kept in view as the goal. The immediate intention, therefore, is to accelerate the pace of primary education and thereby to make the basic course available to all children of school-going age within a comparatively short space of time. The acceleration of the programme for the spread of the basic course will, it is thought, involve a corresponding acceleration in the provision of middle and secondary schools to ensure at least that a high proportion of children from the basic course enter the Middle and Secondary courses. It is indeed probable that articulate public opinion is more interested in increasing the proportion of the present children who pass from the basic to the middle and secondary courses than in increasing provision of the former. The ratio at which the Development Plan aims is that at least one child out of every two shall pass on to the Middle and Secondary courses. Capital expenditure on the Primary, Middle and Secondary courses will be about £5,030,000. The accelerated programme of opening new Middle and Secondary Schools will, on present plans, have to be met largely from local resources.

STAFF

140. The efficient way of achieving both aims of accelerating plans for Primary, Middle and Secondary Education and increasing the facilities for teacher training, is, of course, by duplicating existing institutions where feasible, by expediting the opening of new institutions and by establishing emergency institutions. The capital cost of the duplication of six existing Teacher Training Colleges and five additional new colleges will be £3 million. It is also estimated that the total of the recurrent expenditure, i.e. salaries, equipment and maintenance for the first five years will be £7¼ million. It will again be noted that this will be met largely from local resources.

TRADE AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

141. The economic development of the Gold Coast will be accompanied by a big demand for technically skilled men and women and this aspect of education is of the first importance. A greater variety of trade and technical education is needed which will cater for women as well as for men and give training at various levels in trade, technology, vocations, and domestic and kindred crafts. At present, vocational secondary education and technical teacher-training courses are provided at the Government Technical School at Takoradi and full time trade courses are given at the Trade Training Centres at Asuansi and Mampong (Ashanti). It is proposed that the programme of development should include the establishment of three secondary (technical) boarding schools, one of which would be at the existing school at Takoradi ; the continuation of the Trade Training Centres with the addition of another centre at Tamale ; the establishment of technical institutes in the main urban areas and the provision of mobile training units. The secondary technical schools will act as "feeders" to the College of Arts, Science and Technology. The technical institutes will be non-boarding and will provide whole or part-time courses in a wide variety of trades and vocations. The purpose of the mobile training units will be the improvement of artisan standards in areas away from the main centres of population. Total capital expenditure on technical education will be about £1,200,000. The Government is aware of the fact that the availability of skilled personnel is limited and that the process of development which would require more and more skilled men may intensify the shortage.

SCHOLARSHIPS

142. It is proposed that there should be a considerable expansion of the Government scholarships programme during the development period. Scholarships and bursaries are to be offered in increasing numbers for all types of education and training which are of value for the development of the country. They will be awarded for education and training both in the Gold Coast and overseas. In addition, a scheme is being considered for the training of selected artisans and tradesmen in overseas countries until the time when proper facilities for such training are available in the Gold Coast as a result of the development programme. In addition to funds which are at present annually made available for scholarships, a further £1 million has been earmarked, in the plan, for scholarships and bursaries.

COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

143. The College of Arts, Science and Technology, which will be built at Kumasi, will eventually provide all technical courses which the economic and social development of the Gold Coast may require and is one of the most important projects in the Development Plan. Until the college is established there can be little prospect of obtaining the large number of qualified persons in the technical field on which the success of the plan depends. Building, engineering, accountancy, agriculture, science and commerce are among the courses with which it is hoped that an early start will be possible. When fully developed the college will accommodate 2,000 students. An approximate estimate of the capital cost of the college is £1½ million.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE GOLD COAST

144. A sum of £1½ million is provided in the plan as the contribution from the Colonial Development and Welfare Vote and the Government towards capital expenditure on the construction of the buildings for the University College of the Gold Coast.

HEALTH SERVICE

145. The development of health services of all kinds is of great importance to the community and will be energetically pursued. This can only be done within the limits set by what the country can afford. A sum of £4,240,000 has been allocated for capital expenditure and it is essential to ensure that the best possible use is made of these funds. There has been a tendency in the past to concentrate too much on the curative aspect of medicine and it is the intention that in future greater emphasis should be placed on health services and preventive medicine, so that disease may be attacked at its source. Only in this way will it be possible to raise the general standard of health of the people. This does not mean that the provision of adequate hospital facilities will be neglected. Indeed, large sums will have to be spent on the improvement of existing hospitals and the construction and equipment of new ones, so that the facilities for the treatment of disease may be maintained at a standard in keeping with the needs of the country. It is hoped to obtain the assistance of non-Government agencies, particularly the missionary organisations, in the expansion of health services, especially in the field of child welfare and maternity work.

146. There is a pressing need for the improvement of health in the rural areas and it is hoped that local authorities will play an increasingly important part in rural health work and thus enable rapid progress to be made in the next few years. Ultimately, responsibility for all local health services must be transferred to the local authorities, at first in the towns and later in the rural areas, the Central Government providing assistance with finance and the training of staff.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

147. The extension of preventive medicine in the rural areas will be achieved in the first instance by the organisation of mobile medical field units and by the establishment of rural health centres. There are certain major diseases in the Gold Coast which undermine the health of the people and the task of the medical field units will be firstly to ascertain by surveys the prevalence of particular diseases in the various areas and then to take steps to eradicate them or, where this is not possible, at least reduce their incidence so that they can be controlled by curative work in the rural health centres and hospitals. This process is an extension of the campaigns which have already been conducted with great success against trypanosomiasis and yaws in recent years.

148. The health centres will be the focal points for preventive medicine and rural hygiene in the areas which they serve. They will provide simple drugs and dressings and will have associated with them a number of dispensaries in the villages in the area. In some cases a small ward may be provided to accommodate cases prior to their removal by ambulance to hospital. Sanitary inspectors and community nurses will be based on the health centres from where they will visit the outlying areas. Existing dispensaries may in some cases be enlarged and brought up to the standard of a health centre or they may remain at their present standard and be supervised from a health centre. In general, health centres will be established in accordance with the results of surveys carried out by the medical field units but demonstration rural health centres are already being constructed at Kpandu, Effiduasi and Bimbilla. Priority will be given next to the claims of those areas which have been inadequately served and which are remote from existing or projected hospitals, such as the northern part of Anlo, Tongu, Nzima, Aowin, Dormaa, Adansi and areas in the Northern Territories.

149. The establishment of other health centres will be the responsibility of the local authorities and much will depend on the interest and co-operation of the people themselves, without which success cannot be achieved. Health work is essentially a matter for community effort : and understanding of the need for sanitary measures and confidence in the work of the health centres must be created. The Central Government will assist financially in the erection of the health centres but the people whom the centre will serve must bear their share either directly or through the local authority.

150. It is hoped to achieve a great expansion in maternity and child-welfare services, and voluntary organisations, notably the Missions and the Gold Coast branch of the British Red Cross Society, are already rendering valuable assistance in this work. Clinics at the hospitals for ante-natal and post-natal advice and care will be increased in number and midwifery services will be extended with the development of rural health centres.

NUTRITION

151. The problem of nutrition is of great importance and the Nutrition Committee, first established in 1937, was reconstituted in 1949 in order to co-ordinate the Government's policy on human nutrition. The steps to be taken to increase the production of foodstuffs and to provide the people with a more varied diet have already been described, and this is the root of the problem. Education in the correct preparation of food and the adoption of a balanced diet is required and advice on this subject will be available at all health centres.

HOSPITALS

152. While preventive medicine and health measures are of fundamental importance, the development of curative medicine must proceed at the same time. The development programme provides for four large central hospitals at Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale at which all medical and specialist services will be available, with smaller district hospitals serving the needs of particular areas. The central hospitals at Accra and Sekondi-Takoradi already exist, though the former will be extended by the construction of a separate wing for children. The existing hospital at Tamale will be enlarged to form the central hospital for the Northern Territories. The construction of a new central hospital at Kumasi at a cost of £1,000,000 is the largest single project in the medical development programme. It will have 510 beds and will serve as the training hospital for Ashanti and the Northern Territories with accommodation for housing and training 334 nurses. This hospital will supply an urgent need in Ashanti and will be one of the finest hospitals in West Africa.

153. The improvement of hospital accommodation in the Western Province of the Colony will include the rebuilding of the hospital at Dunkwa and the construction of a new hospital at Wiawso or Awaso. Extensions will be made to the existing hospitals at Axim and Sekondi. Improvements will be carried out to district hospitals in the Eastern Province of the Colony, Southern Togoland and Ashanti. A new hospital is under construction at Hohoe and it is hoped to build another one at Mpraeso in co-operation with one of the missionary bodies. The extension of hospital facilities in the Northern Territories has begun with the construction of a new hospital at Bolgantanga to serve the densely populated Mamprusi District. The hospitals at Bawku, Navrongo and Wa will be rebuilt and Yendi hospital will be extended. A new hospital will be built at Damongo. In co-operation with various Missions it is hoped to provide hospitals at Jirapa (with a subsidiary hospital at Nandom), Mampong-Ashanti and Berekum (both with susidiary dispensaries) and Worawora in Togoland.

154. Other important projects are the construction of a new mental hospital at Kumasi for 400 patients and the addition of a new block to the maternity hospital in Accra. Isolation blocks to accommodate patients suffering from tuberculosis and other infectious diseases, maternity wards and children's wards will be added to many hospitals and all hospitals will be provided with ambulances. Four leprosaria are to be established : one, at Elmina, will be administered by the Government but it is hoped to arrange for those in the Mpraeso-Koforidua area, Ashanti and the Northern Territories to be run by Missions interested in this work.

STAFF TRAINING

155. The key to the rapid provision of more extensive health services and the Africanisation of the more responsible posts lies in a great acceleration of the training of staff of all grades, medical officers and private practitioners, hospital nurses, community nurses, midwives, dispensers, radiographers, laboratory technicians, dressers, sanitary superintendents and inspectors, health visitors, almoners and others. The number of doctors available in the Gold Coast is quite inadequate to meet the needs of the population and this position is expected to persist for a number of years. To alleviate this situation, a scheme is being drawn up to give special training to nurses in Government Service for appointment to a new grade of Clinical Superintendent. Their training will place them in a category of skill midway between the dresser and the doctor and they will be able to run the larger dispensaries or supervise the work of dressers in the small outlying ones. In the immediate future their functions will largely be to take the place of doctors, where their services are either not available or only available at intervals. As more qualified doctors enter the Government Service the Clinical Superintendent will provide for them the expert assistance which they need but which too often is not available from existing categories of subordinate staff. A sum of £50,000 has been earmarked for this training scheme. The previous schemes for awarding scholarships and financial assistance to selected candidates undergoing courses of instruction are being revised and extended. Plans are also being drawn up for the establishment of a Medical School as part of the University College of the Gold Coast and provision is made in the plan for expenditure of £1,200,000 on this project ; the educational course for doctors is everywhere in the world a long one and takes six to seven years with practical training to complete. The aim will be to have as soon as possible 40 to 50 students in each year of training, i.e. a total of some 350 students in all years when the school is fully established which is considered to be the minimum figure for practical economy and allows for some wastage in the course of training. The arrangements will be in the hands of the University College of the Gold Coast, but, until the college's Medical Faculty is fully developed medical students will continue to be sent for training overseas. For the training of greatly increased numbers of other grades of staff it will be necessary without delay to fill existing vacancies for qualified training officers and to engage additional such officers ; they should be engaged for limited periods for the particular purpose of training. Ways are being examined for recruiting and accommodating these qualified training officers. It is intended that, when the officers have been recruited, existing classes should be doubled, i.e., should run in parallel at the existing training schools until permanent additional accommodation is provided ; this may require the provision of some additional temporary accommodation immediately for teaching and housing of pupils. It is of the utmost importance that the standard of training provided in these circumstances should be at least maintained and, wherever possible, even improved. The importance of engaging the best obtainable training officers needs no emphasis. The College of Arts, Science and Technology will provide when it is ready the courses of training for some of the staff required for health services, e.g. dispensers and laboratory technicians but until then it will be necessary to adapt existing facilities for at least doubling the present courses. The training of nurses is at present that provided at the Nurses Training College, Accra, and in existing hospitals ; until the second Training College is provided at the Central Hospital at Kumasi, exisiting training courses at the College and in hospitals will need to be doubled.

SOCIAL WELFARE

156. The work of the Department of Social Welfare consists of social welfare and social development, as well as probation and the treatment of juvenile delinquency. Under the Development Plan the work that has already been begun will be continued and expanded. Capital expenditure is expected to amount to about £175,000.

157. The " extended family system " with its reciprocal balance of obligations and rights provided all the social security that was required under the old system, but it is a common place that it has not survived the development of town life. In the large towns and industrial areas a disintegrated and maladjusted society has been produced. It is in these conditions that there is an urgent need for social welfare activity which will care for the under privileged and socially handicapped. The work of the Welfare and Delinquency sections will lie generally where the dislocation of social conditions is greatest, that is, in the municipalities and in the areas around the mines, in the growing urban centres and in areas where new development projects such as the Volta River Project will be sited. The Social Welfare Department will be especially concerned with the destitute, the blind, the maimed, those in moral danger, the mentally defective who are not dangerous, beggars, children on the streets, lads who have fallen into delinquency and families which are in danger of breaking up. Two central infirmaries will be set up to cater for the destitute and those permanently incapacitated. The first of these will cater for the blind and the deaf, and the second for mentally defective persons who are not sufficiently dangerous to be admitted to a Mental Hospital. It is also proposed to establish the following institutions to cater for the youth and the community as a whole :—

(1) permanent youth training camps throughout the country ;
(2) community centres in towns and villages ;
(3) day nurseries in the large towns where children would be received in the mornings and cared for until the mothers come for them after work and where midday meals would be provided ;
(4) small Welfare Offices in the most crowded areas of the big towns. The duty of the officers in charge of these centres would be to pay regular house-to-house visits. These regular visits should bring to light many cases of individuals requiring assistance and many social conditions calling for greater attention.

MASS EDUCATION

158. In the new plans for mass education and community development prominence is given to literacy, but the content of mass education includes all kinds of activity which promote the progress of the common people. It is now proposed that the mass education and community development effort should take the following forms :—

(1) a four-year intensive literacy campaign, chiefly through voluntary effort, to be the chief project of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development ;
(2) continuance and intensification of community development through Local Development Committees ;
(3) development of mass education ;
(4) initiation of rural women's services ;
(5) development of social centres and village halls ;
(6) extension of youth work ; and
(7) development of the Vernacular Literature Board.

LABOUR

159. The work of the Labour Department has been greatly expanded since 1945 and it now performs a wide variety of functions. Its object is to promote good relations between managements and staff and to assist workers and employers with information and advice. It inspects places of employment and investigates complaints, and keeps under review the wages and living and working conditions of lower-paid workers. Rest camps are maintained along the main routes used by migrant workers, and destitute and incapacitated workers are looked after and repatriated.

160. This work will be further expanded under the Development Plan. A modern employment service will be organised for workers in industry and commerce and the registration and identification of industrial workers will be undertaken. An industrial welfare branch will be opened and a trade testing section will be set up to improve the standards of industrial workers. Apprenticeship systems will be supervised and co-ordinated. It is also proposed to carry out a comprehensive labour survey. Capital expenditure of £137,000 will be necessary.

HOUSING

161. The standard of housing in the Gold Coast has never been high. There are thought to be four major causes operative at present against a rapid improvement of standard. They are the high cost of building materials and labour, the shortage of skilled building craftsmen, the lack of mechanization in the building industry, and the steady drift to the towns with the dual consequences of a tendency towards the inflation of rents (except in so far as it has been possible to control these) and a severe shortage and overcrowding of available accommodation in the towns. The extent of the drift to the towns can be measured, as much as it is ever likely to be possible to measure it, by reference to census and labour statistics already available. The amount of accommodation in the towns can be approximately known from rating valuation rolls. The Government accordingly does not intend to subject this part of the problem to further detailed investigation. The economic problems, including those of materials, labour, mechanization, etc., do, however, require urgent investigation and the Government has accordingly secured the services of an expert to advise on these matters without delay. The Government wishes to see every family living in its own comfortable home but the precise lines which the Government's housing policy will follow cannot be determined until the present investigation is completed and the problem examined in the light of adequate evidence on the economic aspects which is at present lacking. Meanwhile, there is no intention of slowing down the work already being done and it is intended to spend a sum of £2½ million on completing the housing estates already commenced at Accra, Kumasi, Cape Coast and Sekondi-Takoradi. The housing of the miners will receive a very high priority. Cheap yet strong and decent houses are to be provided for the lowest-paid workers. Our housing policy is to be based on the following essentials : no jerry-built houses ; no exploitation of the housing shortage ; stabilisation of rents ; and security of tenure for tenants. As an additional contribution to the housing problem the

Government proposes to introduce a scheme by which loans will be granted to persons to build their own houses. Individual loans will not exceed £1,600 and will be repayable over a period not exceeding thirty years at interest rates not less than 2½ per cent. It will be one of the conditions of a loan that an applicant should deposit 20 per cent of the estimated cost of the building. The scheme will be administered by the Minister of Housing, and a sum of £2 million is earmarked for this project.

162. The Government is determined to end the uneconomic methods of building houses in this country. Its policy is to introduce power machines into the building industry and it will also experiment with houses that can be mass-produced. To accelerate building many people will be specially trained in the elementary principles of building so as to supply more efficient labour than before to the industry. Cement is a major bottleneck in the building programme and the plans for the local production of cement have already been outlined. It is also the policy that all new houses built by the Government in the main centres shall be supplied as soon as possible with water and electric light and all the latest modern amenities.

163. There is an urgent need for slum clearance in the larger towns and in the mining areas. This must be undertaken by the local authorities and much will necessarily depend on their ability to meet the cost. A sum of £500,000 is allocated to provide financial assistance from the Central Government to local authorities undertaking slum clearance schemes.

Rural Housing

164. The Government is fully aware of the contribution which has been made to the country's prosperity and welfare by the farmers and miners from whose efforts most of the country's revenue derives. In its housing policy, when this is finally determined, the rural areas where the miners and farmers live will not be neglected. The Government is determined to initiate early action to improve rural housing conditions so that standards in the rural areas will compare favourably with those in the towns. It is hoped that this policy will assist in restricting the present drift of young people from rural areas to the towns. The Government therefore proposes to improve the conditions of rural life—with the aid of a policy of self-help by rural communities themselves—and in particular to provide increased educational facilities, medical services, water supplies, good communications and all other essential amenities.

165. A plentiful supply of artisans trained in the elementary principles of village planning and new constructional techniques is an essential prerequisite of village improvement on an extensive scale and a scheme has been prepared for training men for employment by local authorities.

Town and Country Planning

166. The extent to which town and country planning schemes can be executed depends primarily upon the finance available and the Development Plan provides for a sum of £2 million to be allocated for this purpose. Up to the present, organised planning has been possible only in the four municipalities. It is intended that under the Development Plan statutory planning will be extended to other of the larger centres and that advisory planning will be undertaken in smaller towns. Control of development in statutory planning areas will be exercised by local planning committees but elsewhere control must generally be left to the local authorities. The execution of local planning development schemes will be a matter for the local authorities with financial assistance where necessary from the Central Government in the form of grants or loans.

Summary of Recent Developments and Immediate Objectives (up to 30th September, 1952)

167. Educational finance was examined by a special committee which reported in 1950. In 1950 and 1951, 118 new senior primary schools were opened and experimental new curricula were introduced in some schools. New buildings have been completed at three secondary schools within the last year and contracts have been given for work on three other secondary schools. Extensions have been started to the Presbyterian Training College "A" at Akropong and new buildings for four "B" colleges have been completed in the past year. The Government Technical School at Takoradi has been improved. Work has started on the construction of a College of Arts, Science and Technology. Supreme amongst recent achievements has been the establishment of the University College of the Gold Coast and the commencement of work on the construction of its new buildings. In the next 18 months a considerable programme of work on providing new buildings for secondary schools should be under way and work will have been started—and in some cases completed—on Mfantsipim, Prempeh College at Kumasi, the Presbyterian School at Ho, Adisadel College, the Eastern Province Presbyterian College, the Old Western Province School, the Roman Catholic School at Kumasi, Aburi Girls' School, St. Augustine's College at Cape Coast, the Holy Child College at Cape Coast and St. Monica's School at Mampong. Work will, it is hoped, have begun on the new Government Teacher Training College at Berekum. Many new schools may have been opened through a policy of self-help. Considerable progress will be made on the buildings of the Technical College at Tarkwa, of the College of Arts, Science and Technology, and of the University College of the Gold Coast.

168. A new hospital has recently been completed at Bolgatanga. The next 18 months should see the start of construction on both the central and the mental hospitals at Kumasi, for which architectural work is virtually complete, and on hospitals at Hohoe, Bawku and Navrongo. Work will proceed on a leprosarium at Elmina, various existing hospitals will be extended, X-ray plants and ambulances are expected to arrive from overseas, three model health centres should be in operation, and many other developments will be completed or under way.

169. The Social Welfare Department has been separated from the Housing Department, mass education has been started, local development committees have been established, work has started on the provision of a sports stadium at Accra, a new community centre, given by the United Africa Company, has been opened at Accra and social welfare, probation and juvenile delinquency services have been initiated and are being expanded. In the next 18 months progress should include the construction, in whole or in part, of a remand and probation home at Sekondi and a mass education rural training centre in the Northern Territories as well as the continuance of work on the Accra Sports Stadium and various other projects. Mass education teams will cover fresh ground and local development committees will gain more experience and greater confidence in tackling the pressing problems which are their primary concern.

170. Work will be done on the Labour Office at Tamale and it may be possible to start on some of the many other offices which it is planned to build. The 18 months ahead should see the construction of a new Housing Estate at Bibiani and of many new houses in the existing or new estates at Accra, Takoradi, Sekondi, Tarkwa, Obuasi, Kumasi and Cape Coast. The results of an economic enquiry will be available and a new housing policy should be possible. Town planning schemes will continue to make progress.

CHAPTER V

COMMON SERVICES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

171. The plans for the development of economic and productive services, communications and social services have been described in the preceding pages. There is, however, a number of services and activities of Government which cannot conveniently be classified under any one of these headings but which are essential for the administration of public business and for development in all its aspects. This section of the plan describes the capital expenditure, amounting to some £11 million, which it is estimated will be required under the Development Plan for purposes not covered by the other sections.

Public Relations and Broadcasting

172. It is of great importance that the public should have knowledge of and understand the reasons for Government policy and actions, and equally that the Government should be kept fully informed of public opinion. The work of the Public Relations Department of maintaining close contact with the people throughout the country will be developed to the utmost extent possible, and the department will also continue on an increasing scale its function of encouraging interest in cultural matters and of improving existing standards of entertainment.

173. The Gold Coast already possesses an extensive broadcasting system with a transmitter at Accra and 18 rediffusion stations. This provides a most important channel for the dissemination of information of all kinds in addition to its entertainment value. The objective will be to improve and expand the system so as to reach wider areas and a greater number of people. The transmitter at Accra will be replaced by a more powerful unit so as to provide a more efficient service throughout the Gold Coast and West Africa and the existing unit will be transferred to Tamale to provide an independent service in the vernaculars of the Northern Territories. It is planned to build 24 additional rediffusion stations, and details of the programme of construction are given in Appendix 4. More loudspeakers will be provided in public places and it is hoped that it will be practicable to increase the radius of coverage from all stations. It is also hoped to institute on a considerable scale a system of receiving sets in kiosks in villages that cannot be reached by rediffusion. Local programmes will be designed to meet the needs of a larger listening public with a broad divergence of taste.

174. The travelling cinema has become an established and popular feature of everyday life and it is proposed to extend the circuits as widely as possible by the provision of more cinema vans and units. The scope of the film library will be enlarged by the addition of about 50 new films a year. The production of films locally will be continued and besides longer films on subjects of general interest it is proposed to produce a cinema magazine recording progress in various spheres of public life and trends towards better living and community effort.

175. The capital expenditure on these services is expected to amount to £471,000. Of this sum £325,000 will be spent on broadcasting services and the balance on other public relations services including the provision of better accommodation for the headquarters office in Accra and the regional offices in Cape Coast, Kumasi and Tamale.

Military

176. The military forces in the Gold Coast are maintained by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom with the aid of an annual grant from the Gold Coast Government towards recurrent expenditure and certain contributions in respect of capital expenditure. The conditions under which the military forces are at present housed is unsatisfactory and a large building programme is required to remedy this state of affairs. It has been agreed that a sum of £1¼ million should be provided as the Gold Coast Government's share of the cost of the first stage of the programme. Of this sum, £260,000 has already been provided, leaving a balance of £990,000 for which provision is made under the present plan. It will be necessary to consider thereafter what further sums can be made available towards meeting the cost of completing the rehousing programme which is estimated at £6½ million, i.e. £5¼ million more than the Government's contribution as at present agreed.

Police

177. The maintenance of an efficient police force adequate to ensure that the development of the country takes place in an atmosphere of order and stability is essential. A considerable expansion of the force has taken place in the past few years to bring it up to the required standard, and this entails the construction of buildings on an extensive scale. Capital expenditure under the Development Plan is expected to amount to £1,442,000. This will cover the construction of a new central headquarters and a central barracks in Accra, and police stations and quarters for the rank and file throughout the country. Quarters consisting of two-room accommodation will be provided for all ranks.

Prisons.

178. The prison population has greatly increased in recent years and existing accommodation is inadequate and out of date. To deal with this state of affairs many new buildings will be required and capital expenditure of £871,000 is proposed. Subject to consideration of the recommendations of the M'Carthy Committee the principal features of this programme will be the construction of new central prisons at Accra, Sekondi-Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale, the re-building and enlarging of five other prisons to form sub-central prisons and the continuation of the programme of construction of warders' quarters at all prisons.

179. The existing central prisons are sited in urban areas and are incapable of improvement and extension. The new prisons which will replace them will be built where there is ample land available for farming so that they may become virtually self-supporting as regards foodstuffs. Mechanised methods of farming will be used where possible. Industrial training in the prisons will be further developed with the aid of modern equipment and machinery. The provision of warders' quarters has fallen far below requirements and a large building programme is essential both in the interests of the warders themselves and for security reasons which make it desirable that warders should live close to the prisons. The aim is to provide all warders with two rooms.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

180. Considerable acquisitions of land will be necessary for development purposes and in some cases this factor has been taken into account in arriving at estimates of the cost of development schemes for which provision is made under other sections of the plan. It is estimated, however, that in addition to such provision as has been made a further sum of £600,000 will be required to meet the cost of acquisitions and this amount is accordingly included under this section of the plan.

OFFICIAL BUILDINGS

181. The development plans described in the preceding sections have in most cases made provision for the cost of all buildings likely to be required for their implementation, but the amount included for offices and living accommodation for staff has been restricted to the exclusive requirements of individual departments and does not take account of buildings to be shared between different departments. Such buildings include most of the accommodation required for staff; provision must be made for these as well as for office buildings required for services not included in the earlier sections or which for various reasons have not been covered by the plans for the development of economic and social services. While it is not possible to arrive at a firm estimate of the additional funds which will be needed, it is likely that these will be of the order of £4 million and this amount has accordingly been allocated for official buildings under this section.

182. This amount is estimated provision for a Legislative Assembly Chamber, offices for ministries in Accra, central offices for departments in Cape Coast, Kumasi, and Tamale, offices in Accra and elsewhere for certain departments and administrations not elsewhere provided for, notably the Accountant-General's, Audit, Income Tax, and Customs and Excise departments and staff quarters, rest-houses and similar buildings.

183. The plan provides under other sections for some of the housing accommodation required for the additional staff which will be essential if the projects in the Development Plan are to be executed. The housing at present available is inadequate to accommodate the existing establishment of Government officers and the provision in other parts of the plan is insufficient for all the needs of the staff required for planned projects, it is therefore necessary to make provision in this section for the construction of houses to make good these overall shortages. In addition, provision must be made for housing which will be required by departments whose activities are not included in the earlier sections of the plan.

PRINTING.

184. The Printing Department must be expanded to enable it to deal with the work which it has to handle and this will undoubtedly increase as development progresses. Additional machinery and equipment will be required at Accra as well as an entirely new printing press and office for the Legislative Assembly; another new printing office will be established at Takoradi. A small training school will be started at Accra. Capital expenditure is estimated to amount to £122,000.

TRANSPORT

185. The Government transport organisation must keep pace with the needs of departments for the transport of personnel, stores and equipment. The actual requirements cannot be foreseen with any accuracy. The demand for transport will, however, greatly increase and the need for re-organisation of the department will be investigated. A sum of £100,000 is provided to meet immediate requirements.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

186. In order that there may be no delay in the establishment of a machinery of Local Government capable of taking its share in the overall Development Plan it is proposed that grant-in-aid finance shall become an important feature of the financial structure of the Gold Coast. Initially, two types of grant are contemplated: (*a*) capital grants for the establishment of new authorities; (*b*) recurrent grants for development works included in the plan. Provision for the latter is included in the costs of the projects as indicated throughout the plan. For the former, provision of £2 million is included in the plan.

SUMMARY OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AND IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES (UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1952).

187. Rediffusion stations have been opened in a number of centres and the next 18 months should see developments in this direction in Bekwai, Yendi, Ho, Kibi-Suhum, Hohoe, Wa, Sunyani, Mpraeso, Konongo, Mampong, Dodowa, and elsewhere, and the installation of kiosks in many centres.

188. The police force has undergone much development recently, notably in the establishment of an efficient and well-equipped mobile force and in the introduction of modern police wireless car services. In the next 18 months more work will be completed on the mobile force barracks at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Koforidua and on police stations and quarters at some dozen centres.

189. New prisons and warders' quarters will be started, and some completed in the 18 months immediately ahead and it is hoped that a start will be made on the Sekondi-Takoradi printing press office and on transport stations at Sekondi-Takoradi, Tamale, Accra, Kumasi and Koforidua. Rapid progress is being made in the erection of offices for the newly created ministries.

CHAPTER VI

FINANCE

Financing of Capital Expenditure

190. In the foregoing paragraphs has been described in outline the programme of development which is considered practical and desirable by the Government. Mention has been made of the capital expenditure envisaged on the various schemes and this is set out in greater detail in Appendix 5. It shows estimated total capital expenditure of £73,992,000 (say £74,000,000) and it is now necessary to examine how it has been possible to consider that a programme of such magnitude can be financed.

Existing Assets

191. On the 1st April, 1950, the excess of assets over liabilities stood at £8,833,937. This large sum had accumulated as a result of the shortages of staff and the difficulty of obtaining building materials and equipment during the war and post-war years at a time when the country's revenue was particularly buoyant as a result of the boom in cocoa and increased prices for timber and minerals exported. The out-turn of the year 1950-51 is not yet known but it is estimated that, after meeting expenditure on development, a surplus of some £1,700,000 may result, raising the surplus balances to £10,500,000, at 1st April, 1951. It is necessary to retain a reasonable surplus, not only to provide a source for funds for the repayment of loans, which is further discussed in paragraph 201, but also as a cushion against a sudden contraction in revenue. A sum of £3,000,000 should at present suffice for these purposes, leaving £7,500,000 available for expenditure on development.

192. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, a sum of £3½ million was allocated to the Gold Coast for general development purposes and this amount was subsequently augmented by a further sum of £750,000 to be set towards the cost of construction of the Gold Coast University College and the College of Arts, Science and Technology. Of the total of £4¼ million, approximately £1¼ million had already been spent or allocated to specific schemes by the 1st April, 1951, leaving £3 million available towards expenditure contained in the Development Plan.

193. A further asset available is the loan of £800,000 which was made to His Majesty's Government free of interest during the war and the repayment of which has not yet been requested. This sum will in due course be paid back and will be set towards capital expenditure on development. There is thus a total amount of £11,300,000 already available for expenditure on development. The balance of £62½ million required to cover the programme of capital expenditure must be found from current revenue, whether involving new taxation or not, or from loans.

Future Sources of Finance.

194. The difficulty of making a financial forecast over a number of years has already been referred to. The figure of £74 million for estimated capital expenditure on a varied and extensive programme to be carried out over a number of years will, if prices continue to rise, prove inadequate. Likewise, such estimates of future revenue as are here given may turn out to be wide of the mark. In drawing up a plan, however, an attempt must be made to assess the financial position in order to determine the scale on which development can be planned with a reasonable possibility of execution. The Gold Coast, as a primary producer, is at present in the fortunate position that the increased cost of imported goods and equipment tends to be offset by the higher prices paid for its produce. While, therefore, the figures given in this plan may in the result prove to be inaccurate, all should be well as long as adverse trends in expenditure are accompanied by increased wealth from the sale of raw materials and hence enhanced revenue. The following sample figures of revenue and expenditure since the beginning of the last war are an illustration of this process:

Year	Revenue	Expenditure from revenue	Development expenditure
	£	£	£
1939–40 ...	3,734,438	3,631,154	
1943–44 ...	4,720,394	4,560,274	—
1947–48 ...	10,245,618	9,788,914	1,176,690
1949–50 ...	18,106,495	12,232,283	1,911,258

195. It must be borne in mind that changes in price levels of imported goods lag behind changes in prices of raw materials. Whereas this operates to the advantage of a primary producer country like the Gold Coast in periods of rising prices, the situation would be very different in a period of falling prices when a lower yield from the country's export produce would not immediatetly be accompanied by a corresponding fall in the prices of imported goods. Similarly an increase in the cost of living is normally followed by a rise in salaries and wages and in the costs of services. It is, therefore, essential that the Gold Coast should take full advantage of the present position and not only build up a further financial reserve, which could later be devoted to development, but also make large contributions to development expenditure from revenue.

Contributions from Revenue

196. There are two sources from which contribution from revenue can be found—(*a*) the normal revenue of the Government and (*b*) the proceeds of the additional export duty imposed by the Cocoa (Additional Export Duty) Ordinance, 1950. Provision has been made in the Estimates for 1951–52 of £2,300,000 as payment earmarked for the development fund. The yield of taxation at the existing rates is undoubtedly buoyant and provided that there is no drastic curtailment of imports, there should not be any difficulty in meeting this provision this year. The following year will probably be more difficult and it would not be desirable to estimate for any higher sum than £1,800,000 as the contribution from revenue. Subsequent

it would be unwise to put the contribution at more than £1,500,000, as the recurrent expenditure stemming from development works falls to be borne on the current revenues in ever increasing amounts. It should not be impossible to envisage contributions from revenue to expenditure on development of the following order over the next decade:

	£
1951–52	2,300,000
1952–53	1,800,000
1953–55	3,000,000
1955–61	6,000,000
	£13,100,000

197. It must be appreciated that the above estimate is tentative but it cannot be excluded. The development programme should be viewed as a whole and so must the finance required. It would be dangerous to embark on the programme without realising the burden that must be borne by the present generation through the medium of government revenue and the possibility of the rates of taxation having to be adjusted in order to provide the sums required.

COCOA EXPORT DUTY

198. The additional cocoa export duty imposed by the Cocoa (Additional Export Duty) Ordinance, 1950, is estimated to produce some £8½ million in respect of the 1950–51 season. It is too early to make an accurate estimate of the price to be obtained by the 1951–52 cocoa crop and the size of the crop is, of course, unknown. Assuming that there is a moderate fall in price and a crop of some 250,000 tons a reasonable estimate of the yield of the duty in respect of 1951–52 would be £6 million. For future seasons the yield can only be described as a guess but it would be taking an unjustifiably pessimistic view that the duty would not yield a further £12 million during the next seven seasons. Finance from this source can, therefore, be estimated thus:

	£
1950–51 Season	8,500,000
1951–52 Season	6,000,000
Next 7 Seasons	12,000,000
	£26,500,000

Expenditure from this source is restricted to those items of development included in the Second Schedule to the Ordinance.

LOANS

199. The final source of finance to meet the cost of the Development Plan is money raised by loan. An examination of the present loans for which this Government is liable shows that the total amount is £8,410,000 of which £6,923,000 was raised to finance the Railway and Harbour and £1,487,000 only is on Government account. The Railway and Harbour Administration bear the cost of the interest and statutory sinking fund charges (at 1 per cent) on their portions of the loans. In addition to these loans, arrangements were made in 1950 for the Railway and Harbour Administration to borrow, through the Government, from the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board a sum of £2,300,000 to pay for the cost of extending Takoradi Harbour. This sum carries interest at 2¾ per cent and is being repaid in twenty equated annual instalments.

200. As against the total loans of £8,410,000 there was in the Statutory Sinking Funds the sum of £2,008,000 at 31st March, 1951, and in addition a Supplementary Sinking Fund of just over £1 million, making a total of about £3 million. The first loan falls due for repayment in 1956 and is for £4,628,000 bearing interest at 4½ per cent. Towards this sum there is £1,565,000 in the Statutory Sinking Fund and even if the £1 million from the Supplementary Sinking Fund is added to this, there will still remain a sum of £2 million to be found to repay the loan in full. It is possible that conditions may be suitable in 1956 for a conversion loan, but they may not and it is obvious that at that time the Development Plan will be in full swing and money may not be easy to find for repayment of a loan. It is therefore proposed that the Special Sinking Fund be augmented by a sum of £1½ million from the surplus of the year 1950–51, making a total of £2½ million available for redemption and for other purposes if conversion is the most practical course.

201. If this proposal is accepted, the Government will be in a strong position regarding existing loans, the amount outstanding being under £4 million only, of which a considerable portion will be provided by the Statutory Sinking Funds. The problem of repaying these further loans need not therefore be considered in connection with this plan. It would not therefore be unreasonable to assume that the Government could raise up to £23 million in fresh loans on Government and Railway account. With current revenue running at some £20 million a year there seems sound financial backing for the service and repayment of loans to this amount.

202. It is clear that the Railway and Harbour Administration will require further substantial loans, as paragraphs 116 to 125 show. These may amount to £14 million. This will undoubtedly place a severe strain on the resources of the Railway and Harbour Administration, but it must be recognised that the combined revenue of the Administration which is running at over £3 million a year at present could easily be greatly increased if expanded port facilities, main line improvements and extensions, and additional rolling stock were available. These are to be provided by the Development Plan and the consequential increased earning capacity must flow from these extensions and improvements.

203. The sources from which loans can be raised are three:—

(*a*) those open to local subscription;
(*b*) local bodies such as the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board;
(*c*) overseas, including the London loan market and other sources.

204. As mentioned in paragraph 199, a loan has already been raised from the Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board and it is hoped that further substantial sums will be forthcoming from that source. The desirability of raising a loan through public subscription in the Gold Coast must not be lost sight of. This raises the difficult question of the marketability of a local loan but it should be possible to make some arrangements for local investors to sell their holdings and this problem will be investigated further. There are several sources of funds provided by the United States Government for which certain development projects may qualify and further enquiries are being made in this respect. Finally there remains the London loan market recourse to which may later have to be made.

FINANCES OF PLAN

205. The sources of finance to meet the cost of the plan can be divided into those which are available now and are in sight over the next three to four years and those which it is reasonable to expect will accrue after that period. The first group can be summarised as follows :—

	£	
Transfer from surplus balances	7,500,000	
Grants from Colonial Development and Welfare Vote	3,000,000	
Loan to His Majesty's Government	800,000	
Contributions from Revenue until 1955	7,100,000	
Additional Export Duty on Cocoa 1950–51 and 1951–52	14,500,000	
Loans from various sources and chiefly to meet capital expenditure for Railway and Harbour Administration	5,000,000	£37,900,000

The second group comprising funds that should be obtainable provided that no catastrophe occurs to damage the general economy of the Gold Coast is :—

	£	
Contributions from Revenue 1956–61	6,000,000	
Additional Export Duty on cocoa 1953–59	12,000,000	
Loans from all sources	18,000,000	£36,000,000
Grand Total		£73,900,000

206. It can be inferred from the above review of the general financial position that the capital development programme is in accord with the country's resources and that in so far as the future position can be gauged the programme is one which can be embarked upon with a reasonable assurance that it can be fulfilled. It represents a balanced plan to serve as a basis for development in the coming years, though, it will be subject to modification as the years proceed in the light of circumstances, financial and otherwise then prevailing.

DEVELOPMENT FUND

207. It is intended that a Development Fund should be created into which will be paid the surplus assets already available and which will be augmented from time to time by contributions from general revenue and from the other sources earmarked for development. All expenditure envisaged in the plan will be met from the Development Fund. Expenditure from the fund will be subject to the control of the Legislative Assembly through the medium of annual and supplementary estimates. The existence of this fund will ensure that development is not unduly influenced by periodic fluctuation in the current financial position. It will exert a stabilising influence by receiving in more prosperous years increased contributions from revenue and by providing from the amounts thus accumulated the necessary money to enable development to continue through more difficult times. The Special Development Fund already established by the Cocoa (Additional Export Duty) Ordinance, 1950, will form a part of the main Development Fund, expenditure from it being limited to the specific projects authorised by the Ordinance.

208. If the Development Plan is approved it will be necessary to cease the present practice of meeting development expenditure from the surplus of assets over liabilities and it would be convenient and desirable from the accounting aspect to meet all such expenditure incurred since the 1st April, 1951, from the Development Fund.

209. Expenditure of the £3 million available from Colonial Development and Welfare Fund is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and an examination of appropriate items to be financed from this source will be made at an early date so that approved schemes may be completed during the currency of the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1945, i.e. before 1956.

RECURRENT EXPENDITURE

210. In addition to the contribution of about £13 million which it is anticipated will be required from general revenue towards the cost of the capital programme it will be necessary to meet from current revenue all annually recurrent expenditure deriving from this capital expenditure. In drawing up the plan the additional recurrent expenditure which will arise not only as a result of development but also on account of normal year-by-year expansion of the activities of Government departments has been kept constantly in mind. It is impossible to make an accurate assessment of the recurrent expenditure which will be required in each of the future years. It should be appreciated that the budgetary position must be considered annually in the usual way and expenditure and revenue adjusted in the light of the general financial situation from year to year.

211. It is desirable, however, to make an approximate forecast of the recurrent expenditure to which the Government is likely to be committed at the end of some period if the programme of development is carried out as planned, and it will be convenient to take the financial year 1954–55. An appreciation of the position is accordingly being drawn up and will be separately published and revised from time to time.

APPENDIX I

(PARAGRAPH 22)

AGRICULTURAL STATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT AND EXTENSION PROGRAMME

No.	Station	1951–52	1952–53	1953–54	1954–55	1955–56	Later Years
	Colony						
1	Asuansi						
2	Ayinasi						
3	Pokoase						
4	Kpong						
5	Kpeve						
6	Winneba						
7	Larkwa						
8	Wiawso						
9	Oda						
10	Princes						
11	Bunsu						
12	Keta-Ada						
	Ashanti						
13	Kumasi						
14	Mampong						
15	Wenchi						
16	Ejura						
17	Sunyani						
18	Goaso						
19	Akrokerri						
20	Juaso						
	Northern Territories						
21	Nyankpala						
22	Manga						
23	Babile						
24	Zuarungu						
25	Teno						
26	Yendi						
27	South Mamprusi						
28	Wa						

APPENDIX 2

(PARAGRAPH 99)

URBAN WATER SUPPLIES: CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

No.	Scheme	1951–52	1952–53	1953–54	1954–55	1955–56	Later Years
1	Accra						
	(*a*) Waterworks and trunk main						
	(*b*) Distribution						
	(*c*) University College pipe line						
2	Nsawam						
3	Mangoase dam						
4	Koforidua						
5	Keta						
6	Manya Krobo and Yilo Krobo						
7	Cape Coast						
8	Sekondi-Takoradi						
9	Tarkwa						
10	Swedru-Appam						
11	Oda-Akim Swedru						
12	Dunkwa						
13	Kumasi						
14	Tamale-Savelugu						
15	Investigations and surveys						

APPENDIX 3

(PARAGRAPH 100)

RURAL PIPED WATER SUPPLIES: CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

No	Scheme	1951–52	1952–53	1953–54	1954–55	1955–56	Later Years
	Northern Territories						
1	Bawku						
2	Bolgatanga ...						
3	Damongo and Gonja D C ...						
4	Kpandai						
5	Lawra						
6	Nandom						
7	Salaga						
8	Wa						
9	Yendi						
	Ashanti						
10	Agogo						
11	Arabubu						
12	Bechem						
13	Bekwai						
14	Bereksum						
15	Ejura						
16	Fomena						
17	Konongo						
18	Kumawu						
19	Mampong						
20	Odumasi						
21	Sunyani						
22	Wenchi						
	Colony						
23	Asamankese ...						
24	Axim						
25	Bibiani						
26	Bogosu						
27	Essiama						
28	Ho						
29	Hohoe						
30	Kpetoe						
31	Kibi						
32	Kpandu						
33	Mpraeso						
34	Nkawkaw						
35	Peki Blengo ...						
36	Wiawso						

APPENDIX 4

(PARAGRAPH 173)

REDIFFUSION STATIONS—CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

No.	Station	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Later Years
	Colony						
1	Axim						
2	Enchi						
3	Ho	/ / / / / / / / /					
4	Hohoe	/ / / / / / / / /					
5	Kibi, Suhum and Asuboi	/ / / / / / / / /					
6	Kpandu						
7	Mpraeso and Nkawkaw	/ / / / / / / / /					
8	Odumasi, Somanya, Akuse and Kpong				/ / / / / / /		
9	Mampong Extensions	/ / / / / / / /					
	Ashanti						
10	Bechem						
11	Bekwai	/ / / / / / / / /					
12	Berekum						
13	Effiduase, Asokore and Juaben ...						
14	Ejura						
15	Konongo ...	/ / / / / / /					
16	Mampong				/ / / / / / /		
17	Navrongo						
18	Sunyani		/ / / / / / / / /				
19	Wenchi					/ / / / / / /	
	Northern Territories						
20	Bawku				/ / / / / / /		
21	Bolgatanga				/ / / / / / /		
22	Ketc-Krachi ...						
23	Wa		/ / / / / / / / /				
24	Yendi	/ / / / / / / / /					

N.B.—Rediffusion service will be extended from existing stations to Dodowa, in 1951–52, and to Anomabu, Inchaban and Mankesim in 1955–56.

APPENDIX 5

(PARAGRAPH 190)

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

ECONOMIC AND PRODUCTIVE SERVICES

		£
1. *Agriculture*		
(*a*) Colony Agricultural Stations		273,200
(*b*) Ashanti Agricultural Stations		322,400
(*c*) Northern Territories Agricultural Stations		283,100
(*d*) Agricultural education		94,000
(*e*) Cocoa Industry Reconstruction		726,500
(*f*) Produce inspection and grading		35,000
(*g*) Soil conservation and land planning in the Northern Territories		900,000
(*h*) Reserve for investment in large-scale production schemes		900,000
(*i*) Miscellaneous work and extension schemes for citrus, tobacco, etc.		40,000
Total		£3,574,200
2. *Soil and Land-Use Survey*		
Offices, laboratories, quarters, equipment, etc.		£75,800
3. *Animal Health*		£
(*a*) Miscellaneous small items of development expenditure		12,300
(*b*) Mobile immunisation centres		16,000
(*c*) Veterinary clinics		22,800
(*d*) New equipment for Pong-Tamale veterinary station		14,200
(*e*) New equipment for Nungwa veterinary station		15,000
(*f*) Junior staff quarters in the field		4,700
Total		£85,000
4. *Tsetse Control*		£
(*a*) Housing, offices, workshops and staff quarters		75,000
(*b*) Transport		7,000
Total		£82,000
5. *Forestry*		£
(*a*) Fuelwood plantations		49,000
(*b*) Pra-Anum Forest Reserve development		2,000
(*c*) Research Branch equipment		2,000
(*d*) Housing and offices		126,000
Total		£179,000
6. *Fisheries*		
(*a*) Improvement of existing stations and establishment of new ones :		£
(i) Accra		8,150
(ii) Ada		3,000
(iii) Axim		3,000
(iv) Sekondi		3,000
(v) Elmina		3,000
(*b*) Construction of boat-building yard		6,000
(*c*) Purchase of boats, building equipment and canning plant		18,850
(*d*) Bungalows		12,000
Total		£57,000
7. *Commerce and Industry*		£
(*a*) Cement Factory		2,000,000
(*b*) Industrial development, other		1,410,000
Total		£3,410,000
8. *Mines*		
Offices, laboratory equipment and housing		£65,000
9. *Geological Survey*		
Housing, offices and equipment		£41,000
10. *Co-operation*		
Housing and offices		£70,000

		£
11. *Electricity*		
(*a*) New buildings, generation and distribution		609,000
(*b*) Appliances for hire		110,000
(*c*) Free connections		20,000
(*d*) Transport		4,000
	Total	£743,000

		£
12. *Water Supplies*		
(*a*) Urban supplies (new and extensions)		1,580,000
(*b*) Rural water supplies		1,460,000
(*c*) Plant and installations		340,000
(*d*) Housing		120,000
	Total	£3,500,000

		£
13. *Survey*		
(*a*) Machinery, instruments and equipment		23,000
(*b*) New offices and extensions		16,450
(*c*) Housing		13,550
	Total	£53,000

14. *Meteorology*		
Development of meteorological services		£9,000

15. *Local Development Committees*		
Annual development grants		£500,000
Total—Economic and Productive Services		£12,444,000

COMMUNICATIONS

		£
16. *Railways*		
(*a*) Awaso-Berekum line		2,000,000
(*b*) Link between Achiasi and Nsawam		500,000
(*c*) Northern Territories line		7,000,000
(*d*) Surveys		250,000
(*e*) Doubling main line between Takoradi and Tarkwa		1,000,000
(*f*) Improvements to Dunkwa-Awaso line		270,000
(*g*) Rebuilding main line stations		330,000
(*h*) Locomotives and rolling stock and buildings for Northern Territories line		3,000,000
(*i*) Bonyeri-Takoradi line		2,000,000
	Total	£16,350,000

		£
17. *Roads*		
(*a*) Construction of new roads and reconstruction and improvement of existing roads		7,230,000
(*b*) Construction of bridges		570,000
(*c*) Road machinery		100,000
(*d*) Surveys		100,000
	Total	£8,000,000

18. *Harbours*		
Improvements to Accra Harbour		£250,000
19. *Air Services*		£50,000

		£
20. *Posts and Telegraphs*		
(*a*) Telecommunications development		960,000
(*b*) New Post Offices and other buildings		500,000
	Total	£1,460,000
Total—Communications		£26,110,000

SOCIAL SERVICES

		£
21. *Education*		
(*a*) Primary and Secondary		5,030,000
(*b*) Teacher Training		3,000,000
(*c*) Technical		1,200,000
(*d*) College of Arts, Science and Technology		1,500,000
(*e*) University College of the Gold Coast		1,500,000
(*f*) Scholarships		1,000,000
(*g*) Libraries		120,000
		£13,350,000
Less Contribution by local authorities		1,375,000
	Total	£11,975,000

AMENDMENT SLIP

A revised education Plan has subsequently been approved by the Legislative Assembly and Head 21 now as follows :—

		£
21. *Education*		
A.	(*a*) Primary	200,000
	(*b*) Secondary	2,565,000
	(*c*) Teaching Training	2,740,000
	(*d*) Technical Education	1,192,750
	(*e*) Northern Territories	901,000
	(*f*) Bungalows and Offices	550,000
	Total	£8,148,750

		£
B.	(*a*) Libraries	120,000
	(*b*) Scholarships	1,000,000
	(*c*) Kumasi College of Technology	1,500,000
	(*d*) University College of the Gold Coast	1,500,000
	Total	£4,120,000

		£
22. *Health*		
(*a*)	New hospitals	1,820,000
(*b*)	Extensions to existing hospitals	230,000
(*c*)	Isolation blocks, women's maternity and children's wards	100,000
(*d*)	Ambulances	50,000
(*e*)	Nurses Training College (extension)	60,000
(*f*)	Pupil Nurses' Hostel, Korle Bu	32,000
(*g*)	Building grants to Missions	140,000
(*h*)	X-ray plants	30,000
(*i*)	Model Health Centres	18,000
(*j*)	Leprosaria	213,000
(*k*)	Housing and offices	217,000
(*l*)	Medical Field Units and mass treatment	20,000
(*m*)	Sanitary Inspectors' School, Kintampo	20,000
(*n*)	Local Authority Dressers School	20,000
(*o*)	Miscellaneous items	20,000
(*p*)	Laboratories	30,000
(*q*)	Medical Faculty, University College	1,200,000
(*r*)	Training of Clinical Superintendents	50,000
	Total	£4,270,000

		£
23. *Social Welfare*		
(*a*)	Social welfare and probation and treatment of juvenile delinquency	62,500
(*b*)	Social Development (Mass Education)	62,500
(*c*)	Vernacular Literature Board	50,000
	Total	£175,000

		£
24. *Labour*		
(*a*)	Regional Headquarters at Takoradi and Kumasi	37,000
(*b*)	Office construction	70,000
(*c*)	Organisation of a modern employment service for workers in industry and commerce	2,000
(*d*)	Trade-testing section	2,000
(*e*)	Bungalows and staff quarters	26,000
	Total	£137,000

		£
25. *Housing*		
(*a*)	Accra Rehousing Scheme (completion)	450,000
(*b*)	Subsidised Housing Scheme	2,300,000
(*c*)	Village improvement and rural housing	300,000
(*d*)	Rehousing in connection with slum clearance	500,000
(*e*)	Plant and experimental works	60,000
(*f*)	Community centres on housing estates	25,000
(*g*)	Railway housing estate, Takoradi	350,000
(*h*)	Housing Loans Scheme	2,000,000
	Total	£5,985,000

26. *Town and Country Planning*		
	Development Schemes, housing and offices	£2,000,000
	Total—Social Services	£24,542,000

COMMON SERVICES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

		£
27. *Public Relations and Broadcasting*		
(*a*)	Programmes	3,000
(*b*)	Cinema	40,000
(*c*)	Films	3,000
(*d*)	Publications	3,000
(*e*)	Radio equipment	120,000
(*f*)	Radio rediffusion station buildings	108,000
(*g*)	New transmitter at Accra	64,000
(*h*)	New transmitting station at Tamale	20,000
(*i*)	Housing and Offices	110,000
	Total	£471,000

28. *Military*		
	Military building programme	£990,000

		£
29. *Police*		
(*a*)	New central headquarters, Accra	150,000
(*b*)	New central barracks, Accra	218,000
(*c*)	Mobile Force buildings	200,000
(*d*)	Regional headquarters, police stations and quarters	850,000
(*e*)	Housing	24,000
	Total	£1,442,000

	£
30. *Prisons*	
(*a*) Warders' quarters	320,000
(*b*) New central prisons	320,000
(*c*) Sub-central prisons	125,000
(*d*) Borstal Institution	9,000
(*e*) Expansion of industrial training, establishment of large prison farms, etc. ...	77,000
(*f*) Housing	20,000
Total	£871,000
31. *Lands*	
Acquisition of land for development works	£600,000
32. *Official buildings*	£4,300,000
33. *Printing*	
Machinery, equipment and offices	£122,000
	£
34. *Transport Department*	
(*a*) Development of transport station	76,000
(*b*) Housing	24,000
Total	£100,000
35. *Local Government*	
Capital works	£2,000,000
Total—Common Services and General Administration	£10,896,000
	£
SUMMARY	
Economic and Productive Services	12,444,000
Communications	26,110,000
Social Services	24,542,000
Common Services and General Administration	10,896,000
Total	£73,992,000

ADDENDUM

(approved by the Legislative Assembly)

The following items are to be added where shown :—

ECONOMIC AND PRODUCTIVE SERVICES	£
4. *Tsetse Control*	
(*c*) Tsetse eradication schemes	250,000
9. *Geological Survey*	
Recurrent expenditure	415,000*
COMMUNICATIONS	
14. *Meteorology*	
Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme	35,000*
19. *Air Services*	
Civil Aviation, wireless equipment	25,000*
SOCIAL SERVICES	
23. *Social Welfare*	
(*d*) Sports Council, Capital Grant	23,000
COMMON SERVICES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	
27. *Public Relations and Broadcasting*	
(*j*) Film Unit	180,000
Miscellaneous	
Marine Works	41,000
Vehicles and equipment for Local Development Committees	10,000
VOLTA RIVER PROJECT	
Grants under Colonial Development and Welfare Act	100,000*
Total	£1,079,000

*To be met in part or in whole by C.D. & W. grants.

The following item is to be deleted :—

COMMUNICATIONS	£
18. *Harbours*	
Improvements to Accra Harbour	250,000

GPD/W4773/1,000/9-51

THE GOLD COAST

UPPER VOLTA

NORTHERN TERRITORIES

IVORY COAST

(UNDER FRENCH TRUSTEESHIP)

TOGOLAND (UNDER U.K. TRUSTEESHIP)

ASHANTI

Gwolu · Hamale · Zini · Topari · Tawra · Sabuli · Tumu · Jerisi · Han · Dasima · Busie · Fian · Nadawli · Du · Wa · Piina · Paga · Navrongo · Makongo · Somboro · Walembele · Gwasi · Yagaba · Nangodi · Bolgatanga · Zuarungu · Bawku · Binduri · Garu · Pwalugu · Wuluguo · Walewale · Gambaga · Nasia R. · Bongo Da · Chereponi · Sakulo · Dorimon · Bulinga · Yabum · Ducie · Ga · Kulmasa · Bungweli · White Volta R. · Karaga · Pulo · Jakpala · Kushiagu · Nabogo · Pong Tamale · Savelugu · Napuli · Sabobo · Sara · Daboya · TAMALE · Demon · Yendi · Zan · Sawla · Larabanga · Bole · Damongo · Busunu · R. Lobori · Yapei or Tamale Port · Bung · Saburi · Sangba · Palbusi · Mangpa · Tolundiga · Sakpa · Ntereso · Black Volta R. · Buipe · Mpana · Maluwe · Morno · Pawia · Turu · R. Daka · Gyafo · Bimbila · Masaka · Wulshe · Lungni · Baggi · Kanyanga · Salaga · Pawa · Shiare · Kilinga · Djelbobo 2873 · Banda Nkwanta · R. Chuka · Makongo · Bando · Kaha · Bambor · Kintampo · Kamompa · Yeji · Chinderi · Dumbai · Obuasi · Wella · Bunfort · Brenasi · Kelembo 2350 · Sampa · Nchira · Abeasi · Prang · Jema · Kakuma · Sekita · Wenchi · Tano R. · Atebubu · Nsawam · Kete Krachi · 2662 Torobani · 1887 Asuakaw · Babianiha · Techiman · Nkoranza · R. Pru · Abuo · R. Sene · Berekum · Nsuta · Tanoso · Sabuso · Jasikan · Wamfie · Chira · Kobre · Ejura · Berem · Bunaso · Ayebadje · Todomlto · Dormaa-Ahinkro · Sunyani · Afransio · Sumiso · Obesun · Kenyasi · Mohu · Nsoko · Kwawisa 2516 · Abuakwa · Mampong · Aboma · Hohoe · Asoglo · Jayabjoto · Agumasato · Mim · Hwidiem · Okinso · Kumasi · Effiduasi · Agogo · Bonkrom · Dukludjo · Mopti · Kpandu · Arparafe · Agumale · Coaso · Adowkrom · Tano R. · Konongo · Afram · Ibame · Debiso · Tanodumasi · Bompata · Mpraeso · Nankrong · Akwapa · Judaso · Anyaboni · Ho · Chito · Asikuma · Batoma · Asafo · Bekwai · Nkawkaw · Bisa · Begoro · Afena · Antubia · Jakobo · Anwiawso · Broforyedru · Anyingam · Tafo · Senchi · Akuse · Wiawso · Obuasi · Kibi · Koforidua · Adidoma · Ilenu · Dadiase · Akwantambra · Amaso · Pumso · Kade · Srup · Dunkwa · Enchi · Asankrangwa · Kotwea · Oda · Mangoasi · Nsawam · Dodowa · Ajodome · Keta · Cape St Paul · Akropong · Opon Valley · Asin · Achiasi · Adatan · Ada · Atiteti · Sewum · Bogoso · Prestea · Huni Valley · Hemang · Twifu Praso · Swedru · Senya Beraku · Labadi · Prampram · ACCRA · Vema · Abosso · Tarkwa · Winneba · Apam · Nsuta · Alanda · Tukubo · Half Assini · Mpohor Aiduan · Elmina · Anomabu · Cape Coast · Kikam · Sekondi · TAKORADI · Axim · Cape Three Points · Dixcove

SCALE 1:1000000

Miles 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles

3° 2° 1° 0° 1°

11° 10° 9° 8° 7° 6° 5°

OS 48/1,500/7/51

Survey H.Q. Accra 1956